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The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
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Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 71 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	Arrival	Depart.
Tansuga Maru	Y. Masuzimi	6,988	13th Mar.	26th Mar.
Morioka Maru.	M. Okamoto	469	31st ,,	15th Apr.
Awa Maru.	N. Narui, ..	6,028	6thApr	21st ,,
Seiko Maru			20th ,,	6th May
Yoboshi Maru	T. Kinoshita	3,958	15th May	31st ,,
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima..	5,845	Beg ,,	Mid ,,
Bombay Maru	S. Eriye	4,352	End ,,	Beg. June

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
25th March	CHINA —	7,952
1st April ..	NARKUNDA † —	16,118
8th ,, ..	CALEDONIA —	7,572
15th ,, ..	EGYPT —	7,941
22nd ,, ..	MACEDONIA —	10,512
29th ,, ..	MANTUA † —	10,902
6th May ..	MOREA —	10,890
13th ,, ..	KALYAN† —	8,987
20th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND —	11,430
27th ,, ..	NALDERA † —	15,825

MANTUA
* NALDERA
MALWA
NARKUNDA } Through steamer from Australia

*Through Steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer	Tons
22nd March	MANDALA	8,246
5th April	NEVASA *	9,071
19th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,703

* Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
5th May	MALWA	

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA

Date	Steamer	
3rd April	DUNERA ..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
23rd Mar.	BANDRA ..	Karachi & P. G.
23rd ,,	NEVASA ..	Karachi direct
24th ,,	LINGA ..	do.
26th ,,	BARALA ..	Karachi & Busreh,
27th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
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BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

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A. W MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

CAPITAL:
AUTHORISED ..... Rs. 5,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID UP ..... Rs. 89,96,655

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A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO. BROWN General Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUBBING TUBES, ROVING TUBES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co. Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their rooms the following:—

4 cases slubbing tubes.
4 cases roving tubes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 701 BAGS GOWAR (ANIMAL'S FOOD).
SUIT NO. 423 OF 1922.

Damji Hansraj vs. Tekchand Nayavatram.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Dana Bunder near Masjid Bridge next to Shivji Cooverji Building the following:—

About 701 Bags Gowar (animal's food).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhordas and Co., or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of No. 19, Marine Lines, very valuable and made to order household furniture by Roberts, glass crockery and silver ware, telespoic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboard with mirror and cupboards, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamp, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets table ornaments, rich carpets, rich water colours and oil paintings, rich door curtains, writing tables, glass door, book cases, single and double door almirahs, single and double bed-steads, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, chival glasses, reclining sofas, and easy chairs, hat stands, teapoys, tables, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of R. Peterson Brown, Esq., Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side board, dump waiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, fancy curtains, black wood open carved furniture, such as round and pier tables, teapoys, wardrobes and tables etc. drawing room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, figures, table ornaments, rich curtains card tables, cane furniture, hat stands, English brass bedsteads, English book cases, one sweet tone semigrand piano by Knake, hatstands, cane furniture almyrahs, cloth and gown cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, revolving top writing tables, large mirror back jardeniers, palm stands, China matting aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of A. E. Baird, Esq. and others Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOM SUNDRIES, BOSE SPRING, SLUBBING TUBES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

On account and risk of Messrs. Jacob and Co.

2 cases slubbing tubes.

On account and risk of Messrs. Mahamad Oomar Abdullamiyan and M. A. Brothers.

13 cases loom sundries.
2 cases bose, spring.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD BYCULLA.

Persuant to the order made in suit No. 2825 of 1920 (U. H. Moos vs. Bai Ayashabai and others) and under instruction from U. H. Moos Esq. the Received hearin. Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on FRIDAY the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on the premise the followwing valuable landed property.

All those three pieces or parcels of Farzandari land or ground and the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing on the said pieces and on a narrow strip of land adjoining to them from the Bombay Municipality and all which pieces or parcels were made up and formed into one parcel for the purpose of erecting the said dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of the passage called the Mahomedan street in or at the Race Course now called the Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurements 617 square yards or there abouts be the same more or less and registered with the other adjoining lands in the books of the collector of the land Revenue under old No. 198 New No. A2/13720. New Survey No. 2 A. A. 3540 and are registered by the Farzandar Munoredas Gordhandas in his books under No. 19—18 and 20 and are bounded on the East by the Mahomedan Street and now called the Ripon Road, and on the South by a piece of lands originally leased to Mudar Torab but now in the possession of Abdul Karim Pathan on the West by a piece of land of David Sassoon but now forming the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and leased to them by Abdul Karjama Thanawalla and Amirudin. M. Mushatar and on the North by a piece of land leased originally to soobharta Alla but now in the possession of Vazirboo Mulla Mahomed and assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessement under Ward E. No. 4024, 4024 (2) 4025 and street Nos. 211, 211 A. 212 Ripon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, rich glassware and porcelainware, rich platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, fancy teapoys, very rich engravings and oil paintings, blackwood carved furniture, writing tables, glass door show-cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice boxes, meat-safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. Geddis, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property at Esplanade Road, known as "Watson's Hotel."

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Mr. Bhanji Kanji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the purchaser, Mr. M. P. Contractor, very valuable landed property known as "Watson's Hotel", situated on Esplanade Road, Fort.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, 25th March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 stylish rubber tyred vis-a-vis with showy brown Arab Horse and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2361 of 1921, Khatubai vs. Sarabai.

1 dogcart and horse.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st Day of March, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Tram Stable and above Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, valuable and handsome household furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table arm and without arm chairs side board and dumb waiters, carpets, electric lights, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs cabinets, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book cases, ice box, utensils,, etc., etc.,

The property of W. Ferguss, Esq., Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SHEDS AT COLABA AND HUTS AT REAY ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following:—

Temporary buildings in coolies' camps at Reay Road, Mazagon, containing 12 temporary sheds, latrines, refuse, bins, wooden fence, etc., etc.

Also at Colaba near Military play-ground at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), one large corrugated iron shed known as No. 25, Sisters' quarters.

The above sheds are strongly built of corrugated iron sheets, etc., and are very useful for Military Camp, motor garages, temporary sheds, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Under instruction from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Sunday the 26th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction on the premises, the following valuable building plots.

LOT NO. 1.—A large piece of land fronting on the new 40 ft. Road at Gowalia Tank Road containing 8393 sqr. yds. and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, on the South by the new 40 ft. Road, on the East by lot No. 2 and West by the property of Reshamwalla Bros.

LOT NO. 2.—A piece of land admeasuring 855 sqr. yds. fronting on the New 40 ft. Road at Gowalia Tank Road bounded on North by the property of Mr. C. M. Cursetji, South by new 40 ft. Road West by Lot No. 1 and on east by Vendors property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to the Under-signed.

For further particulars and condition sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Br... Lambert or to the undersigned.

BENN...

Bombay, 24th March, ...

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
6, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture dining table, sideboard, sweet-toned cottage piano, crockery, glassware, English ice refrigerator, electric platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at No. 1, Jenkins House Henry Road, near Cotton Godowns, Apollo Bander, at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction rich furniture comprising of dining table, room, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs gardiniers, hall lamp, fancy writing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by H. Board, Paris, and revolving bookstands, silver showcases drawing room suit ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of W. Phillips, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, dining table, sideboard, sweet-toned cottage piano, crockery, glassware, electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at Luch Chambers, B. Block, Motlibai Street, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction household furniture comprising of dining table, chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tables, drawing room cabinet, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, hall lamp, fancy writing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by H. Board, Paris, and revolving bookstands, silver showcases drawing room suit ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of W. Phillips, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	.. ..	11,86,84,250
PAID UP	.. ..	1,18,68,425

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Branch Secretary
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Hydrabad (Deccan.)

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Established by Royal Charter 1824.

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RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270.

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Padang	Tjimahjan
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BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

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L. J. S VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS, and DISPENSARY SERVANTS. See Dr. RANADAY, THAKURDWAR.
A R3187

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing accounts, in a solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7869, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3204

WANTED—Expert LADY TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER by important European firm of Engineers. Good salary and permanent post offered to fully qualified applicants. Apply Box No. 7855, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 12478

WANTED—Company promoters to promote a Correspondence College to be placed on pucca basis. Very promising concern. Indians need only apply to Box No. 7862. Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3191

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TIMEKEEPER for Mill, North Bombay, to be responsible for this Department. Experience man need apply. Good wages with prospects. Apply Box No. 7864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3196

WANTED—A STEWARD for the State General Hospital, Baroda. Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials stating salary expected. Only experienced men need apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A R1209

WANTED—A LICENSED PLUMBER for permanent post of Assistant Plumber, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. Salary according to qualifications with maximum of Rs. 250 per mensem and allowance of 10 per cent. Only practical experienced plumbers need apply. Applications will be received up to 31st March, 1922, by District Engineer G. I. P. Railway, Ravelin Street, Fort.

WANTED — Experienced TECHNICAL DRAFTSMEN for Mill, capable of making working drawings. Apply personally with copies of certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd., Antop Hill, Matunga.
A R3197

WANTED AT ONCE—Good, experienced men for Process Block Making, Printers, Half Tone Etchers and Operators, Line Etchers, Engravers, Mistries and Proovers. Apply personally to THE ALLIANCE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, LTD., Caxton House, (Top Floor), Frere Road, Bombay.
A 12520

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AN ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER, aged 39 years having 19 years experience in East Africa, now seeks employment in India as cashier, accountant or book-keeper. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7854, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3165

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B R3129

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Large SHOW ROOM for motors, chemists, jewellers, press, etc., just opposite Marine Lines Station T. No. 3637.
C R3155

BUNGALOWS TO LET at Grant Road, near Persian Bakery. To be let floors and portions of floor at reduced rent. Apply to MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS, Tel. No. 1668, Winter Road, Malabar Hill and Tel. No. 209, 2nd Fofalvady, Bhuleshwar.
C R3157

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

TO LET—Large ROOMS at Sandhurst Road for Show Room or office purposes. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 7870. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3206

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE A PRINTING PRESS, consisting of 1 Crown size machine, 1 Treadle, 1 hand press, 1 cutting, 1 stitching, type cases, etc. Owner retiring. Apply to Box No. 7856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3201

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built expensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—New or little used, in complete order, A. C. ELECTRIC FANS, 24 ins. Blades. Apply sharp stating prices to Box No. 7868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
H3203

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street.
M R3190

SALARY Rs. 50-250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn and absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi.
M

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER in a Local High School. Apply Box No. 7871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3207

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST to finance or to be a partner in a first class Dramatic Company. Investment Rs. 50,000. Write to Box No. 7863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3188

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"F. F. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or bont shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians. Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R3785

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One Mather and Platts Khakee Dyeing PLANT, consisting of one Raising Machine with two cisterns, one continuous open washing machine with four cisterns, two three Bowl padding mangles, one Hotflue drying apparatus, and one Steel H. P. Vertical open width bleaching kier. All quite new and unused. Apply Box No. 7861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of Medical Graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovementioned lectureship for the Winter Session, 1922-23 will be "Therapeutics" and for that of 1923-24 "Physiology." The course in each subject will consist of not less than two and more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending graduates for the lectureship for the Winter Session, 1922-23, will be received by the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 5th April, 1922.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration, etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B., B.S. (Lond.), Major, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Office of the Dean,
Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 22-3-1922.
C12519

TENDERS.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Stationery articles for one year commencing from 1st May, 1922, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on Saturday the 15th April, 1922.

A sum of Rs. 25 Twenty-five in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.

Junagad, 17th March, 1922.
C12507

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED HUSSEIN ABDULHUSSEIN PITALWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Turner Road, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District of Thana and containing admeasurement 1,687 (one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven) square yards or thereabouts constituted as final plot No. 5 of the Town Planning Scheme No. II, Survey No. 58 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Turner Road, on the property of J. on towards the East and South by the property of N. West by the property of

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1922.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12517

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all share business of our clients Messrs. METAL MERCHANTS CO., done by or under the name of Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta has been closed on and from the 30th of July, 1921, and all accounts have been settled and paid up. Our clients are informed that the aforesaid Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta, has recommenced dealing in shares from the beginning of this month. The public are hereby informed that our clients have nothing to do with any such business in shares which may be done by or under the name of Chimanlal Hiralal Mehta on and after the 30th day of July 1921.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1921.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. Metal Merchants Co.
C14492

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN our client Mr. GOPALJI HEMRAJ has purchased at the Auction Sale held on the 11th day of March, 1922, under instructions from Messrs. JETHABHAI CALYANJI and VITHALDAS NARANJI, the Mortgagees of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st April, 1920, and made between Tyebali Ebrahim and Heptoola Essoofbhoy of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, free from all claims and incumbrances, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Chakla Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,549 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. nil, New Nos. 6119 and 6347 and New Survey Nos. 2296 and 2296, and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of Visonji Naranji Bhimji and of Tulsidas Tejpal, on or towards the West by the said Chakla Street on or towards the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Khetsi Khaisey and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dawood Fazal Peer Mahomad and Chaturbhoy Peraj, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2104 (2), 2105, 2106 and 2107 and others, and Street Nos. 99-101, 1 to 4, 1 to 3 5/13 and others.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1922.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12517

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 411-413, 399-401, Case Nos. 151, 154, Nagdevi Street.
Also at 9-45 a.m.
Building St. No. 1, 222-238, 214-220, 4, Case No. 60, Soparibag Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1922.

TILES

RED HEXAGONAL.
from the
Best and Well-known Italian Manufacturers for
FLOORING
RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES SHOWROOMS, etc., etc.
(Used by the P. W. D.)
Always in Stock, Send your inquiries to
MOTILAL MOOLCHAND & CO
12, Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PROFESSIONAL MODERN TAILORS

GUARANTEE YOU
AN IMMACULATE CUT AND FIT
Of Your Suits.
Please Note Our Name and Address
By Special Appointment to H. E. The Governor Of Portuguese India
A. R. DIAS AND BROS.
79/81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and No Branches.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Account.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AT SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMIEN SELECTED FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Seth Bhugwandas Bagla and on account and at the risk of the constituents.

About 300 Tons Moulmein Selected First Class Teak squares sizes above 15 ft. and 10 ft., 8 to 14 ft. and 6 to 14 ft.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) at the above address, the following unclaimed goods sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of till seeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajri, bags of gram, bags of Hirda, bags of dry cocoanuts, boxes of locks, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of iron bars, bundles of nails, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of printed forms, bundles of paper cases, of thread, cases of luggage, casks of oil cases of caps, bags of sweeping grain bags of sugar, bundles of jagree, empty wooden casks, loose stoves, etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AND 2 VACANT PLOTS OF LAND AT SION ROAD, SION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th of April, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will under instructions from Messrs Manubhai and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Ratishanker Girjashanker and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ranchhoddas Jivraj the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 30th day of October, 1906, between the said Ranchhoddas Jivraj on the one part and Ratishanker Girjashanker of the other, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable property and plots of land at the premises:—

SCHEDULE A.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being on the Sion Road at Sion without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred four and five by nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the East partly by the vacant ground of Doming Siamo Souza and partly by the vacant ground of John Antone Patel on or towards the West by the Sion Road aforesaid on or towards the North by the vacant land of Bhandari Kanoo Dad King and others and on or towards the South by the vacant land of the said Bhandari Kanoo Keny and others and registered along with the other vacant ground belonging to the said Bhandari Kanoo Dad Keny and others in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 23, 27, 7, 11 and others New Nos 1?468 a 15654 and others and New Survey Nos. 1.3./592, 1.2./755, 2/757 and others and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward No. 6056 and Street No. 3297.

SCHEDULE B.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Sion without the Fort of Bombay and in the Sub-District of Bombay standing in the name of Doming Sumar Souza containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25 New No. D15651 and New Survey No. 4/595 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under Nos. 6050/3291 and bounded as follows;—that is to say on or towards the East and South by the vacant piece of land or Bhoir Dhanaji Dholoo on or towards the North by the property of Motiwala Jaising Rao and or towards the West by the property of Runchordas Jamraj Thucker (the Mortgagor).

SCHEDULE C.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage or tenement standing thereon situate lying and being at Sion without the Fort of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 96.106 New Nos. 15732—15395 and New Survey No. 5/595 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Land of Withoo Bhiwa on or towards the West by the land of Manek Bhiwa and others on or towards the North by Motiwala Jaisingrao and others and on or towards the South by Jao Sinwar containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manubhai and Co. attorneys for the mortgagor, at their office at 76 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 20 bales Coloured Ground Printed Muslins and Single Border Twill Gagra Prints.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of dealer Tribhovandas Narottamdas of Gopal Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.

14 bales each 100 pieces coloured ground printed Muslins 44 inches 27 yards.
1 bale 120 pieces coloured ground printed Muslins 44 inches 27 yards.
4 bales each 60 pieces single border Twill. Gagra prints 33 inches 48-52 yards.
1 bale 58 pieces single border Twill. Gagra prints 33 inches 48.52 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid against the Auctioneers' delivery order within 8 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th of March, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of Bai Javeribai, widow of Keshavji Damodar:—

Gold ornaments and jewellery.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
WOLSELEY CHARLES' MUSICAL Co
"THE SCAMPS"
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m. only
MADAN THEATRES Ld. presents.
The Screen's Greatest Romantic Players
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
AND
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN
"UNDER SUSPICION"
A Five Act METRO All Star Series Play
Stirring Scenes—Gripping Episodes.

AT THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
and at
THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT FUN FRIDAY
An All-Comic Programme at each The atre including some of the best comedies on the Screen.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
HAROLD LLOYD
SMILE POLLARD
and other popular favourites
Finish the week with a Big Laugh

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous
Cinema Majestic

tram terminus Girgaum
Four shows:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
PROGRAMME—TO-NIGHT
The biggest selig serial of the year.
THE VANISHING TRAILS
THIRD INSTALMENT
Featuring
DARING—DASHING—THUNDERING
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
BEAUTIFUL—FASCINATING
MARY ANDERSON

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this picture a week more
"Juggler or Jadunath"
Produced by National Film Co.
Directed and Photograph by S. N. Patankar
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3 30 and 5 15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

FOR THE LAST TIME!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers Present
"Spotlight Sadie"
Starring the Unique Beauty
MAE MARSH
A STORY OF THE CHORUS GIRL AND MEN WITH MONEY!
A Wonderful Romance—with Laughter, Tendr Smiles, tears, and a Sweeping Climax!
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

ABSOLUTELY THE LAST DAY—TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the concluding Chapters of their
SERIAL SUPREME
"The Mystery Mind"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR"

Presents
A PICTURE SUPREME!
A FILM DIVINE!!
"JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN BROTHERS
(A story of stories from the Book of Books! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR Picture Production in which over 6,000 men take Part.
This Week—2nd. Instalment—Last Five Parts, together with
A Double Variety Programme
by
(1) The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSAI
and also by
(2) The World's Greatest Magician
The Great Carlton
See
Carlton himself in a series of Tricks
Carlton himself in Challenge Handcuff and Escape Tests.
DONT MISS THIS TREBLE TREAT.
Daily 4 shows—commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10 30.
Daily Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45 & 10-30
No Increase in Prices.
Bombay Newest & Princely Picture-palace
The "STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus—Grant Rd.

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

FOUNDED BY
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Saturday, 25th, March, 1922, at 8-30.
MRICHHAKATIK.
Sunday, 26th, March, 1922, at 3 P. M.
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Wednesday, 29th, March, 1922, at 8-30P.M.
Rakshasi-Mahatvakanksha.
Will shortly stage its new play "SATTCHE-GULAM."
Tickets can be had at Company's residence near Girgaum Post Office.
Proprietors.

Fresh Stock
OF
Huntly and Palmers Biscuits
Cadbury's Chocolates. Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc
Prices on application.
PHILLIPS & Co. LTD.,
214 Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

It goes without saying that
Ballwalla & Homi
Who have their Show-rooms at Hornby road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprise and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They posses unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

Consumption

Proofs of cures submitted to leading papers.
REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.A., T. C. D.
LUCKNOW.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LILERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar 21st

		Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..	400
" " Imports	..	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid. American Good demand	..	10 67
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakel	..	18 23
New York 11 a.m.	May ..	18 00
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July ..	17 37
	Oct. ..	15 96
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May ..	16 69
	July ..	16 43

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar 21st,

Months	To day's price
March	10 32
April	10 42
May	10 38
June	10 30
July	10 26
August	10 16
September	10 02
Oct.	9 92
November	9 84
December	9 76
January	9 69
February	9 65

Spot :—Steady

AMERICAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 21st

Months	To-day's price
March	16 90
April	17 10
May	17 25
June	17 40
July	17 55
Aug.	17 70
Sept.	17 80
Oct.	17 85
Nov.	17 90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Mar 21st,

E. G. Sengel, Good	6 75	Nominal
" " Fully Good	7 15	
" " Fine	7 55	
" No. 1 Comra, Good ..	8 20	
" " " Fully Good	8 60	
" " " Fine ..	9 00	
" Broach Good	8 10	
" " Fully Good ..	9 15	
" " Fine	9 55	
" Scinde, Good	9 65	
" " Fully Good ..	7 05	
" " Fine	7 45	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar 21st

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ..	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	9,000
" " to Continent ..	41,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	18 09
" " May ..	17 97
" " July ..	17 36
" " Oct. ..	16 93
Spot Cotton at New York ..	18 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	16 75
Futures at New Orleans May ..	16 64
Futures at New Orleans July ..	16 46
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	19/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign ..	64 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 22nd

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 7/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 " ..	4 1/4
" " " " 6 " ..	4 3/4
Rentes 5%	44 1/8

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	143 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Apl.-May Sellers	£ 19 7/8
Tone rather steadier	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Months Mar.-Apl. Sellers ..	35 5/8
" Buyers, etc. May-Aug. Sellers ..	34 7/8
Bar silver spot bears covering uncertain	33 5/8

New York, Mar. 22nd

Demand Bills	4 39 50

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	48 44
In Germany	134 100
In Italy	86 20

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16 75
Christiania	25 05
Amsterdam	11 50
Switzerland	22 57

Liverpool, Mar. 22nd.

Mid. American Cotton	11 05
Egyptian F.G.F, Sakell's	18 25

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 23.

To-day Reuter reported 9 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good m. g. Broach April-May at Rs. 440½ and after going down by a rupee and a half advanced to Rs. 445 on buying by Marwari Bull operators. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 444½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 446½. At Colaba, the market opened at Rs. 446½ and advancing to Rs. 450 closed at Rs. 447½. Fine m. g. Oomra March opened at Rs. 372 and steadily advanced to Rs. 375½ remaining Rs. 375 at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 381½ also advanced to Rs. 385½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 385 f. g. m. g., Bengal March was Rs. 340 and May also the same price nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday. Japan Exporters bought some fine Berar and Central Provinces and about 3,500 Bs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p. m.

Bombay, Mar. 23rd.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	447/2
" " Bengal March ..	340
F. G. May Bengal March ..	343
Fine Oomra March ..	380
" " " May ..	390

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 23rd.

F. S. M. G. Broach April/May ..	445
F. S. M. G. Bengal March ..	340
" " " May ..	340
Fine F. G. Oomra March ..	377
" " " May ..	387

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Mar 23rd.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	360	340	320	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4 ..	392	377	362	..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	422	407	392	..
M.G. Central P. No. 2 ..	407	392	375	..
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..

GROWTH.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 8 p. m. on 18th Mar, 1922.

Cotton	16654 Bs's
Wheat	3297 Qrs.
Linseed	6653 "
Rapeseed	916 "
Gingelly seed	3691 "
Poppy seed	151 "
Groundnut	3870 "
Castor seed	2 19 "
Rice	4510 "
Myrabolams	1734 "
Cottonseed	9789 "
Kernerseed	Nil
Cases	2895 "
Jowar	332 "
Beans	99 "
Barley	Nil
Bales	4691 "
Tons	198 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, March 23

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-11-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-6-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 89-14-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 89-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 89-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 3/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 7/32.
On London.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 5/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 9/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 11/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 13/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 305.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 325
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 315
On Japan.
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 170.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 161½
On Hongkong.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 198.
On Singapore.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 182½.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 361.
London Gold Ready sh. 94-8.
London Silver ready d. 33-10.
London Silver forward d. 33-8.
Tone of Silver—Weak, India and Continent sold, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollar 4.40.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.60.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 51.60.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 85.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 1,320.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 99/10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent. Government. of India Bonds due 1926, 99/12.
6 per cent. Government. of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1,350, India 118 x. d., Central 33/8 x. d., Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 66.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,700, Alliance 320, Apollo 90 x. d., By. Cotton 1,180, Bombay-Dyeing 1,562/8, Bradbury 1,100, Century 900, Cent. India 4,835, Colaba Land 2,440, Coorla 255, Crescent 602/8, Currimbhoy 1,692/8, David 1,567/8, Edw. Sassoon 545 x.d., Elphinstone 147/8, Fazulbhoy 1,435, Finlay 900 Gokak 237/8, Ind. Bleaching 232/8, Ind Malwa 620, Jamshed Mfg. 510, Kastoorchand 1,040, Kharao 595, Kohinoor 3,100, Laxmi Cotton 4,800, Madhavrao Scd. 270, New Great 945, New City 770, Pabani 920, Pearls 1,197/8, Phoenix 995, Premier 182/8, Planet 280, Shapurji 380, Simplex 945, Swan 1,145 x. d., Standard 2,460, Swadeshi 5,330, Tata Mill 1,230 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 620, B. Burma 505 x. d., B. Burma N. I. 145 x. d., Bt. Burma pet 9/8 x. d. B. Tramway 111/4, B Floor 1,600, B. Steam 220. Bundi Cement 40, Ind-Cement 225, Katni Ord. 240 x. d., Katni Defd. 1,110 x. d., New India 19, Tata Iron Ord. 62/8, Tata Iron Defd 220. Tata Iron N. Ord. 57/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 180, Tata Hydro 820, Tata Oil 58/12 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

MILL STORES MARKET.

March 22.

The quotations are as under:—
Healds Rs. 2/13/0.
Reeds Rs. 0/5/3.
Roller Cloth Rs. 10/12/0
Roller Cloth Rs. 11 (18 oz).
Oldham Bandings Rs. 1/5/0.
Lambeth Rope Rs. 2/1/0.
Fillets Rs. 1/3/0.
Emery Fillet Rs. 0/4/0.
Conical pirn 5" Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 12/8/0 (Jap.).
Sizing flannels Rs. 5/8/0 (twill).
Roller skins-Country Rs. 50.
Slubbin Bobbins 42 (Jap.).
Rowings Bobbins Rs. 36 (Jap.).

NEW POSTAL RATES.

ANNA POSTAGE TO BE INTRODUCED.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 22.

A very heavy list appeared in the order paper when the Legislative Assembly met again this morning. The business consisted of further consideration of the Finance Bill, election of members to the public Accounts Committee, the Standing Finance Committee, motion for passage of the bill to repeal the Press Act and lastly discussion on Mr. Samarath's resolution, appreciating Mr. Montagu's policy being the only policy which wise statesmanship dictated in the best interests of Europe.

On the motion of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the House gave presedence to discussion of the undisposed portions of the Finance Bill, over every other business.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy represented that as a deputation of the members of the Assembly and the Council of State and Indian South African delegates were on H. E. the Viceroy at 5 p.m. this evening in order to represent the Indian situation in South Africa, the President may kindly adjourn the House in order to allow the members to wait on His Excellency.

The President said it rested with the House that if it wanted to adjourn early, it should expedite its business.

Schedule 2 of the Finance Bill, containing new proposals for raising of postages, was then taken up.

SEVERAL AMENDMENTS.

Several amendments were brought forward regarding postal charges. The Government proposals are to raise the minimum cost of letters to one anna and to double the cost of the post card. Although some members deprecated the increase in postal rates which would severally effect the poor, the House generally favoured the proposed increase. The main point of contention however arose on the motion of Mr. Lindsay who agreeing to all other proposals of Government urged that the letters in stamp embossed envelopes should cost only half anna for weight not exceeding half tola.

Mr. Rangachariar and other non-officials supported the amendment. They pointed out that Government loss over the Post and Telegraph Department was only ninety lakhs of rupees, while the new postal rates were expected to bring in an additional 160 lakhs. Government was not justified in using postal profits for general revenues. The adoption of Mr. Lindsay's proposal then they argued would bring in about 120 lakhs which was still more than the deficit in the Post and Telegraph Department.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT RUN AT A LOSS!

The Hon. Mr. Sarma pointed out that postal department, was being run at an actual loss of 170 lakhs. In the combined department of post and telegraph the profit of 80 lakhs under telegraph was consumed by the postal department and there was in spite of that a loss of 90 lakhs. In order that this department be run on a commercial basis they must sanction the increased rates which were expected only just to cover the loss in the department. Moreover very much had still to be done in order to extend the postal service to various rural areas which were now without it.

Sir Malcolm Hailey took strong objection to the argument that the profits of the Telegraph Department be utilised for covering the deficits of the sister department. Would the House agree to make profits over irrigation pay loss over to railways because for administrative convenience the two services were combined and run by one department. The House must agree that each department should meet its expenditure independent of any other department. While the Government did not hope to get any help to the gneral Exchequer from postal revenues, he pointed out that Japan, Canada and other countries were making large profits out of this service. He further informed the House that increase in the expense of this service to the extent of rupees 131 lakhs was due to increase in pay of the subordinate establishment.

"NOT A BURDEN ON THE POOR."

Mr. Clarke Director-General Posts and Telegraphs in an eloquent and convincing speech justified Government proposals. He showed how postal rates were lowest in India, for instance in England the cost of a post card which was carried over far less distance was considerably more than in India. He pointed out that in spite of the increased rates last year about ninety per cent. of letters posted were those with half anna stamps. The reasons was obvious. The community changes its stationary so as to adjust itself to the law to its advantage. The effect of the acceptance of Mr. Lindsay's suggestion would be a considerable fall in the expected revenue and the Postal Department would be run at a loss. More over the cost of embossed envelopes was one-sixth of its face value and of the post card was one-tenth of its face value. If both these were placed at the same footing there would be very heavy fall in the revenue over post cards, because naturally between the two, the public would give preference to envelopes. There was another reason why Government was anxious that the Assembly should sanction its proposal. A good deal of improvement in the service had to be effected. They had before them a big building programme. If additional money was not sanctioned there would be a break in the extension of rural areas of much needed activities of the postal service. Finally, Mr. Clarke disposed of the plea on behalf of the poor who were supposed to be effected by the high rate. He said 250 million people of this country never write letters and the poor who wrote seldom could not very much feel the increase.

NEW POSTAL RATES PASSED.

Mr. Spence said that although he pledged his new party of European members to supporter. Lindsay, he had after hearing the Government members changed his mind and would vote with the Government. He also asked Mr. Lindsay to withdraw his amendment. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and Mr. H. Vishindas followed in the same strain and supported Government proposals. The result was that the tide having been thus turned all amendments were rejected and the second schedule containing Government proposals for new postal rates was passed without any amendments. Schedule number three containing new rates of income-tax and Super-tax was also passed without any amendment.

The House then came back to consideration of the preamble and clause one of the Finance Bill.

Mr. Rangachariar attempted to place clause two permanently on the statute book. The effect of this proposal would have been that without the sanction of the Assembly the salt tax could not be raised above Rs. 1-4 per maund.

The Finance Member showed that constitionally the proposal was impossible because it took away from the Governor-General the power of raising the rate by notification The proposal was then put and rejected.

The house at this stage adjourned for lunch.

FINANCE BILL

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDING'S.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 21.

Mr. Schamnad proposed to do away with the proposal for raising sugar duty from 15 to 25 per cent.

Mr. Innes pointed out that in spite of the duty of 15 per cent. the price of sugar had fallen last year and he believed that increase in under this head would not result in hardship on the people of India. Mr. Schamnad's proposal was thereupon rejected by the House.

DUTY ON CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Munshi Mahadeo Parshad moved that in case of cigars and cigarettes the duty be raised from 75 to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. Innes pointed out that their past experience had shown that increase in duty could not result in more revenue. The amendment was then put and lost.

Mr. Spence who said he was very much interested in tobacco question and proposed that duty on cigars and cigarettes should not be based on *ad valorem* basis but should be charged at four rupees a pound in both cases. He said the result of this would be that there would be a reduction in duty of high class cigarettes and consequent increase in import of these cigarettes. Result would be that Government would get more revenue. His proposal would also help tobacco manufacturing industry of India.

Mr. Innes admitted that from administrative convenience, Mr. Spence's suggestion would commend itself, but that from other important points of view he had to oppose it. He believed that if cigarette industry in India could not prosper behind tariff wall of 75 per cent., then it did not deserve to flourish. The effect of Mr. Spence's motion was that it would benefit Egyptian cigarettes which were used by rich and would heavily tax cigarettes which were being used by poor and which were paying per pound less than four rupees. The result of revenue would be still greater a fall due to great increase in duty. The proposal of Mr. Spence was then rejected.

TAX ON YARNS AND FABRICS.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer moved that the tax on yarns and textile fabrics be half a per cent. *ad valorem* instead of five per cent. The mover spoke vigorously on behalf of the six million people who were at present engaged in handloom industry and who he said would be reduced to starvation unless the tax was reduced to half per cent. One third of population in this country was clothed by the cloth manufactured with handlooms and it was therefore inadvisable that they should be taxed so much.

Mr. Rangachariar quoted the speech of Mr. Innes delivered last year against any duty on import of yarn.

Mr. Jamnadas observed that so far as lower count was concerned Indian mills were capable of producing any quantity of yarn which the handloom industry required and therefore there should be no import of lower count yarn, hence the necessity of five per cent. tax on yarn which he maintained was no hardship to the handloom industry.

Mr. Innes still held the view he had expressed yesterday that there should be no duty on the import of yarn but explained that this small duty of five per cent. was necessitated by financial considerations.

After further discussion motion of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer was pressed to a division and rejected.

Lala Girdhari Lal Agarwala moved that the proposed doubling of duty on matches be given up as taxation of this commodity would hit the poor.

The motion was put and negatived

DUTY ON AFROPLANES.

Haji Wajiuddin wanted aeroplanes to be located as luxuries and taxed thirty per cent instead of two and a half per cent.

The proposal was thereupon rejected.

DUTY ON MACHINERY.

Mr. Kamat next moved an important proposal for throwing out duty on machinery. He said, Government expected to get out of this duty something like 185 lakhs but that this sum could not justify Government launching upon a course which would thwart the much needed industrial development of this country.

Mr. Rangachariar moved that duty on machinery be reduced from ten to two and half per cent and not be altogether abolished as desired by Mr. Kamat.

Mr. Rhodes, representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, supported Mr. Rangachariar's motion.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that in view of universal opposition to the proposed duty on machinery and in view of the fact that duties in cases of cotton and piece goods had been reduced, they would accept Mr. Rangachariar's proposition for reducing the duty to two and a half per cent (applause).

The motion of Mr. Rangachariar was then put and carried.

DUTY ON METALS.

Lala Laxmi Narayan Lal next moved an amendment which wanted to do away with the proposed ten per cent duty on metals, iron and steel. The amendment of Mr. Laxmi Narayan Lal was put and rejected.

DUTY ON DYES.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey moved that the duty on dyes and sizing and finishing ingredients should not be raised but must remain where it is the motion which was put and rejected.

ARTICLES OF SILK.

Mr. Darcy, Lindsay brought forward a motion to reduce to fifteen per cent duty on articles of silk. He said the result of thirty per cent duty will be heavy on the import of silk cloth and cause great inconvenience to Indian ladies who wore silk saris. Already these ladies were taking to *khaddar* and other unbecoming local materials. (laughter).

Mr. Rangachariar opposed the reduction in the tax in the interest of indigenous silk industry.

The motion of Mr. Lindsay was rejected.

Mr. Wajiuddin's attempt to place cycles in the category of articles taxed at the rate of fifteen per cent also failed.

The House then rejected by 44 to 23 votes the motion of Mr. J. Choudhri that the proposed tax on machinery and component parts thereof, worked by manual or animal labour, should be reduced from ten per cent to two and a half per cent.

TAX ON MOTOR CARS.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay moved that tax on motor cars, motor cycles etc. on clocks and watches and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes for cars, etc., be kept at twenty per cent in place of thirty per cent, as proposed in the schedule. He said the increase in duty on motors would mean loss in the revenue. The motor trade of the country had given its opinion that in 20 per cent, the maximum of tax on motors had been reached and that for purposes of revenues some more equitable means must be found. He pointed out that result of high taxation on motors would mean keeping out of the market, British cars and encouraging the sale of American cars. The Indian Government was sacrificing the interest of British labour and helping America. He again pressed his view that a taxation expert be attached to the Finance Department in order to suggest equitable proposals for taxation. The Finance Member was too busy with administrative details and could not naturally make good selection of heads for taxation.

Mr. Spence remarked, Mr. Lindsay's proposal would not bring more revenue because the higher the taxation, the lesser the import and lower the revenue

Mr. Innes said that the reason why Government did not get very much revenue last year was that there was a large stock of cars already in the country. Government believed that the trade in motor cars would now begin to revive and [illegible] the expected revenue. He believed that if anyone wanted to buy a motor he would not be deterred by an increase of few hundred rupees in price. The motion of Mr. Lindsay was put and rejected.

DUTY ON KEROSINE OIL.

The House next turned its attention to Clause 6 of the bill imposing excise duty of one anna per gallon on kerosine produced in India, with corresponding increase in import duty, the consideration of which had been postponed since yesterday in view of Mr. Innes's announcement that in a day or two the price of oil would go down. The clause was agreed to without being pressed to a division and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

The result of these two days discussion of the Finance Bill is that the uncovered deficit in the Budget now amounts to eleven crores eighty-three lakhs, as compared with two crores and seventy-five lakhs, which the Finance Member had proposed to leave uncovered.

The remaining proposals for consideration in the Finance Bill mainly relate to postages.

AIKA MOVEMENT.

BEHAR UNAFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 22.

At the Bihar and Orissa Council to-day supplementary budgets were introduced and passed.

Hon. McPherson introducing the Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill said foolish reports appeared in some Calcutta papers that the Aika movement had spread into Bihar. He emphatically denied that such movement existed in this province or there was any ground for it. The terms demanded by the Aika movement had long been satisfied in this province. The Bill is proposed to be referred to a Select Committee. The debate was not over when the Council adjourned.

SALANGHAT SHOOTING

GOVT. VERSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 22.

A Bengal Government resolution on the Magisterial enquiry into the Salanghat shooting, which resulted in the police opening fire, killing six persons and wounding 31, consequent upon an attack on the force, states the reason for the outbreak of riot was the turbulent spirit aroused in the people by the Non-Co-operation propaganda. The immediate cause of attack was the arrest of certain volunteers The evidence shows that the crowd was in a dangerous mood and attacked the police in a persistent way to rescue the prisoners. Orders to fire were justified and inevitable in the circumstances in which the District Magistrate was placed. The responsibility for death lies with those who by their propaganda inflamed the violence of the crowd. Order to cease fire was given as soon as the mob showed signs of dispersing and every effort was made to attend to the injured.

KHADDAR.

SYMBOL OF INDIAN UNITY.

In the course of a letter addressed to Hakim Ajmal Khan from Sabarmati Jail on March, 12, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

Since my arrest this is the first letter I have commenced to write after having ascertained that under the Jail Rules I am entitled to write as many letters as I like as an under-trial prisoner. Of course you know that Mr. Shankerlal Banker is with me. I am happy that he is with me. Every one knows how near he has come to me—naturally, therefore, both of us are glad that we have been arrested together.

I write this to you in your capacity as Chairman of the Working Committee and therefore, leader of both Hindus and Mussalmans or better still of all India.

I write to you also as one of the foremost leaders of Mussalmans, but above all I write this to you as an esteemed friend. I have had the privilege of knowing you since 1915. Our daily growing association has enabled me to prize your friendship as a treasure. A staunch Mussalman, you have shown in your own life what Hindu—Muslim unity means.

We all now realise, as we have never before realised that without that unity we cannot attain our freedom, and I make bold to say that without that unity the Mussalmans of India cannot render the Khilafat all the aid they wish. Divided, we must ever remain slaves. This unity, therefore, cannot be a mere policy to be discarded when it does not suit us. We can discard it only when we are tired of Swaraj. Hindu-Muslim unity must be our creed to last for all time and under all circumstances.

Nor must that unity be a menace to the minorities—the Parsees, the Christians, the Jews or the powerful Sikhs. If we seek to crush any of them, we shall some day want to fight each other.

I have been drawn so close to you chiefly because I know that you believe in Hindu-Muslim unity in the full sense of the term.

This unity in my opinion is unattainable without our adopting non-violence as a firm policy. I call it a policy because it is limited to the preservation of that unity. But it follows that thirty crores of Hindus and Mussalmans, united not for a time but for all time, can defy all the powers of the world and should consider it a cowardly act to resort to violence in their dealings with the English administrators. We have hitherto feared them and their guns in our simplicity. The moment we realise our combined strength, we shall consider it unmanly to fear them and, therefore, ever to think of striking them. Hence am I anxious and impatient to persuade my countrymen to feel non-violent, not out of our weakness but out of our strength. But you and I know that we have not yet evolved the non-violence of the strong. And we have not done so, because the Hindu-Muslim union has not gone much beyond the stage of policy. There is still too much mutual distrust and consequent fear. I am not disappointed. The progress we have made in that direction is indeed phenomenal. We seem to have covered in eighteen months' time the work of a generation. But infinitely more is necessary. Neither the classes nor the masses feel instinctively that or union is necessary as the breath of our nostrils.

For this consummation we must, it seems to me, rely more upon quality than quantity. Given a sufficient number of Hindus and Mussalmans with almost a fanatical faith in everlasting friendship between the Hindus and the Mussalmans of India, we shall not be long before the unity permeates the masses. A few of us must first clearly understand that we can make no head-way without accepting non-violence in thought, word and deed for the full realisation of our political ambition. I would, therefore, beseech you and the members of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee to see that our ranks contain no workers who do not fully realise the essential truth I have endeavoured to place before you. A living faith cannot be manufactured by the rule of majority.

To me the visible symbol of all-India unity and, therefore of the acceptance of non-violence as an indispensable means for the realisation of our political ambition, is undoubtedly the charkha, i.e., khaddar. Only those who believe in cultivating a non-violent spirit and eternal friendship between Hindus and Mussalmans will daily and religiously spin. Universal hand-spinning and the universal manufacture and use of hand spun and handwoven khaddar will be a substantial, if not absolute, proof of the real unity and non-violence. And it will be a recognition of a living kinship with the dumb masses. Nothing can possibly unify and revivify India as the acceptance by all India of the spinning wheel as a daily sacrament and the khaddar wear as a privilege and a duty.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S COUP.

(From a Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, March 21.

On the 16th instant, Mr. Jamaludin Makhmoor, Secretary, Congress and Khilafat Committees, Beawar, went to Jodhpur for some urgent work. The next day the Superintendent of Police on the pretence of a private talk called him at the railway station, but as soon as he appeared before the Superintendent he was asked him to leave Marwar State at once, and without hearing him he was forcibly put into the train and sent under the custody of a Sub-Inspector who left at Beawar station at night. He was not even allowed to take his bedding, etc., which are still lying at Jodhpur.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RIGHTS AT STAKE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S EFFORTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 22.

H. E. the Viceroy received, this evening, a deputation led by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy which represented to His Excellency the present situation of Indians in South Africa and urged upon him to make a strong representation to the Union Government of South Africa in order to secure for Indians equal rights of citizenship. H. E. the Viceroy announced that his Government was in communication with the Union Government and had, in their recommendations, firmly and vigorously championed the Indian cause. Government was determined to do constantly and consistently all in their power to forward the reasonable aspirations of Indians domiciled in the Self-governing Dominions but they must respect the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of Self-governing dominions and any interference in this principle would not be conducive to the good of the Indian community.

The deputation consisted of 18 members of whom eleven are members of the Legislative Assembly, three of the Council of State and the remaining four the South African Indian delegates. The names of the members of the deputation are: Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Lalubhai Samuldas, Mr. P. C. Sethna, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir Vithaldas Thackesey, Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Subramanyani, M. Ramji, Mr. Simarth, Mr J. Dwarkadas, Mr. K. Raddi, Mr. Sulizposh, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. P. K. Naidoo, Mr. A. J. Gahru, Mr. A. G. Patel, Mr. A. M Bayat. The appendix attached to the Address points out that there are roughly 150,000 Indians in the whole of the Union and are divided as follows: Cape Province, 7,000; Natal, 1,250,000; Transvaal, 1,50,000; Orange Free State, 2,000. The following are extracts from the address:

INDIANS IN CAPE PROVINCE.

As the Government of India has now been empowered to communicate directly with the South African Union Government, we wish to place before Your Excellency certain facts regarding the present Indian situation in South Africa, which will give you a clear idea of the true state of affairs there and will enable Your Excellency to represent the case of the Indians in South Africa to the Union Government. In the Cape Province of South Africa, Indians are, with very minor exceptions, treated well. They have both the political and the Municipal franchise and have also the right to own immovable property as well as to acquire land and to reside wherever they desire. The Indian community therefore in the Cape Province is contented and no grievances are brought up against it by Europeans. If Indians can live in peace and contentment with the sister communities in the Cape Province, there is no reason why they should not be able to live equally in peace and contentment elsewhere.

IN NATAL.

In Natal, the situation is not so good: there is no actual segregation till now and Indians have the full rights of ownership of immovable property and of acquisition of land. They enjoy municipal franchise though no Indian has yet been elected to the Municipal Board. There is, however, no political franchise and as a direct consequence of the political disabilities imposed on Indians, Europeans in Natal have continually attempted to impose racial restrictions on them which the Indians have been helpless to prevent. This discrimination against Indians has become increasingly aggressive in the matter of trading licenses and in municipal byelaws. Racial differentiation has been introduced in the matter of public conveyances. Also restrictions of a racial character have touched the life of the Indian community at every turn and have thus created distinctions between man and man where no such distinction should exist.

THE ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

The Recent Asiatic Enquiry Commission, appointed by the South African Union Government puts forth the case of the Indian in a fair manner and finds that the complaints made against them by a section of the European Community are not of a substantial character.

It is to be regretted, however, that in spite of this finding, the Commission made no recommendations for the removal of these obnoxious racial distinctions and has actually proposed that the existing rights of Indians to acquire agricultural land should be confined to the narrow coast belt of Natal and that all Highland area should be reserved for Europeans. The Commission also has proposed that what it calls voluntary segregation should be practised in commercial and residential areas. The Commission's proposals are of a retrograde nature and are calculated to place the Indian community in a position of still further inferiority and degradation. There are also grave grounds for fearing that Indians may soon be deprived of the municipal franchise.

Indians came to Natal by direct invitation and encouragement from Natal Government. They came under the guarantee of fair treatment and also with the undertaking on the part of the Natal Government to afford them rights of acquiring land, holding property, etc., as soon as their period of indentured labour was over. It would be no exaggeration to say that Indian labour has largely made Natal what it is to-day—the garden colony of South Africa. Large numbers of Indians have been born in the country and some cannot trace back their ancestors for three and four generations. The proposals to take away the right of acquiring land given under the original contract of indenture is tantamount to breach of faith and in our opinion calls for an emphatic protest on the part of Your Excellency's Government.

IN TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal Indians are confronted with still greater disabilities, as they have neither political nor municipal franchise nor have they the rights to hold landed property, as Act 37 of 1919 has put an end to the indirect but openly accepted methods of holding the lands, either through forming private companies or by appointing European trustees. Racial discrimination is observed in dealing with applications for Municipal trading licenses. There is also racial segregation directly embodied in a code of laws and this has been put into practice in certain places by means of what are called Indian locations, as if such disabilities on Indians in the Transvaal were not serious enough. The Asiatic Enquiry Commission has advocated even further restrictions which will make the position of the Indians in the Transvaal still worse. The Indian community in Transvaal is deeply grateful to Sir Benjamin Robertson who came down as a representative of the Government of India, for the patient and arduous work he did in the interest of Indians. We desire to emphasise the fact mentioned in his report that it will be only by the repeal of Law 3 of 1885 that the root cause of the present trouble can be really removed. The Indian community in the Transvaal feels that there is no hope of equal treatment for the repeal of this law. We, therefore, desire to urge upon Your Excellency the necessity of making a strong representation to the Union Government of South Africa for the repeal of this law, as all subsequent racial enactments are based upon this statue. We desire now to draw Your Excellency's special attention to Act 37 of 1919 as that Act violates the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914 which protected the vested rights of Indians in Transvaal in 1914. The Indian community possessed the right of acquiring and holding landed propertey quite openly though indirectly in the Transvaal. This right was upheld when it was recently challenged in the appelate court of the Union under Act 37 of 1919. That right is taken away and the deprivation of that right is rightly construed as a deliberate effort to drive the very small Indian population in the Transvaal out of that Province altogether.

IN ORANGE FREE STATE.

In Orange Free State the Indians have no rights whatsoever. They can live there only as domestic servants and in no other capacity. There are only some 200 Indians in the whole of the Free State and as immigration is strictly prohibited, there are few chances of the population increasing. In these circumstances it can scarcely be contended that there is any serious risk in granting full rights of citizenship to Indians. We deem it necessary to refer here to the acceptance by Government of the recommendations of Sir Benjamin Robertson regarding what is called voluntary repatriation The Indian community fully understands that Sir Benjamin Robertson's intention was to relieve the poorer members of the Indian community in South Africa and thus indirectly to help the cause of the other Indians who stayed in that country. But the actual result has not been that which was anticipated, for this voluntary repatriation has been taken up as a watchword by those who wish to drive Indians out of the country. In consequence of this agitation, the policy of removing from Natal Indians, whether poor or not, has been encouraged, while no attention has been paid to the task of improving the social conditions and status of the remaining Indians in the country and an attempt is being made to take away some of their existing rights. It is repugnant to Indian self-respect and manhood to accept repatriation at the expense of forfeiting domiciled rights and the Indians in Natal now feel that they must depend upon themselves for improving their position. And as the first step in that direction they have taken up the responsibility for the proper education of Natal-born Indian children.

There is still one further anomaly we would like to bring to your Excellency's notice. Although the South African Government is now called a Union Government, Indians are not allowed to travel freely from one part of the Union to another and we desire to enter our strong protest against this interprovincial segregation.

IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

We beg now to refer to the injustice meted out to Indians in the mandated territory of South West Africa. Prior to annexation, although there was an administrative barrier against Indian entry into this territory, Indians used to go and settle there. Since the annexation of the territories to the Union Government Indians are debarred from entering that territory under a statute. This arbitrary act on the part of the Union Government is another instance of the spirit underlying the recent anti-Indian legislation in South Africa and we pray to Your Excellency to press upon the Union Government the necessity of altering their present policy.

OUR OBJECT.

Our object in coming to-day before Your Excellency is to seek the help of the Government of India, in securing a better understanding about Indians in South Africa and a better treatment of them by the Union Government. Indians are prepared to do their duty as citizens of the different provinces of the Union, in which they have made their homes. They are prepared to educate and deserve to have the good things of the world equally with European and deserve them by their character and industry. They are also prepared to do everything to deserve them still more if equality of conditions is established and maintained. There is now no reason why they should not live in amity with their European fellow subjects and reach the standard of life and comfort which is so dear to Europeans. They have chosen to claim freedom and all the advantages of freedom, to which they are entitled as British citizens. They will endeavour to achieve and maintain it at all costs. They are ready to reciprocate every sign of friendship that the European community in South Africa may show them and to live on terms of peace and good will with all men. They are determined to spare no sacrifice on their own part to obtain these fundamental rights of humanity, for which the British Empire stands. They are firmly convinced that any other course would be unworthy of them both as Indians and as loyal and law-abiding subjects of his Britannic Majesty in this moral struggle. We appeal, on their behalf to Your Excellency for sympathy encouragement and support. It is hoped, in conclusion, that the Government of India will do their utmost to urge on the Union Government that they should satisfactorily settle once for all the Indian question in South Africa. It has been a vastly-disturbing factor in South Africa and also in the domestic politics of India itself. A correct solution of this problem will make Indians in South Africa and the millions of their fellow countrymen in India the best friends of the Empire and of every part of it.

VICEROY'S REPLY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 22.

The following is the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the South African Indian delegation headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy which waited on him this evening:—

"Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and gentlemen,

It has given me great pleasure to receive here to-day a deputation of members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and the delegates of the Transvaal British Indian Association and of the Natal Indian Congress on the subject of the status of Indians domiciled in the Union of South Africa. You are, I am sure, well aware that the grave importance of the question which you have brought to my notice has not been overlooked by the Government of India. We have twice sent Sir Benjamin Robertson to South Africa to present the Indian case before the Commissions appointed to enquire into the various aspects of the Indian problem. We have also urged the claims of the Indians to equality of status in the self-governing dominions at the Imperial Conference of 1918 and 1921 with results that are known to all of you and we are at the present moment in correspondence with the Union Government regarding the measures which they may take to give effect to the recommendations of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission. I cannot make public the representations and recommendations which we have made but I can assure you that we have firmly and vigorously championed the Indian cause. Nevertheless, I regard your deputation as very oportune and must congratulate you on the ability with which you have represented your case in the midst of the more pressing preoccupation of internal politics.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Some of you may possibly have feared that my Government may have lost sight of a problem to which, as I am well aware, Indians of all classes attach the highest importance. I am glod to be able to reassure you on the point and to inform you that my Government are following with close attention all developments in the situation of South Africa, which touch the interest of the domiciled Indian Community. So long as Indians do not enjoy the full parliamentary and municipal franchise throughout the Union, the Government of India feel that they cannot wholely dissociate themselves from the responsibility for the welfare of a community, whose very existence originated in an organised system of recruitment to which they were in the past a consenting party. The account which you have given of the disabilities to which Indians are subject to in Natal, the Transval and the Orange Free State is substantially correct and the extent to which these can be removed or mitigated is a question to which we hope the Union Government will address itself in the near future. Our own views on the subject have been ably set out by Sir Benjamin Robertson in his statement before the Asiatic Enquiry Commission and have been embodied in the published memorandum which our representatives placed before the last Imperial Conference. I agree with you that the success in the Cape Province of the liberal and statesman-like policy of treating Indians on the same footing as all other classes of His Majesty's British subject affords a strong argument in favour of the adoption of a similar policy towards Indians in other provinces. The party, antagonistic to Indians claims, is strong and active and it must necessarily take time before we can win over public opinion to the policy which we urge. I note with pleasure your statement that the domiciled Indian community in South Africa desire to progress in education and are determined to prove themselves in all respects as deserving as the Europeans of the full rights and responsibility of citizenship. The British citizen in whatever part of the world he may be, has a strong sense of fairplay and I feel sure that when he finds his Indian fellow citizens in the Unions steadfastly improving themselves by their conduct as useful and loyal members of the body politic, he will not persist in withholding from them the status which they justly claim. I am glad that you recognise that it is to the Union Governmen that Indians must look for the redress of their grievances. While we are determined to do whatever lies within our power to forward the responsible aspirations of Indians domiciled in the self-governing dominions and to press constantly and consistently for the recognition and application of the broad principle of equal citizenship for which we contend.

PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERFERENCE.

You will agree that we must respect the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of the self-governing dominions and that any interference that might go to infringe this principle would not be conducive to the good of the Indian comunity. The resolutions of the last two Imperial Conferences regarding the status of Indians marked a distinct advance and demonstrated that public opinion throughout the Empire is moving in the direction in which we desire. Time and the justice of our cause are on our side and with patience and good will on both sides I do not despair of a satisfactory solution. The Government of India share the disapproval which you have expressed of the proposal of the majority to acquire agricultural lands should be confined to the coast belt of Natal. They do not regard the reasons adduced in support of that proposal as convincing and they trust that the Union Government will have no hesitation in rejecting. They are equally at one with you in the objection to the Commission's suggestion regarding voluntary segretation whether residential or commercial. On the question of the municipal franchise in Natal they do not think that you need entertain any fear that the existing rights of Indians will be curtailed or withdrawn. The action of His Royal Highness the Governor-General in withholding his consent to the Natal Townships Franchise Ordnance 1921 encourages us to hope that the Union Government will not countenance any action directed against the municipal rights now enjoyed by Indians. The restrictions on interprovincial migration to which you allude are no doubt vexatious to Indians in practice but in view of the findings of the Indian Enquiry Commission in 1914 that this grievance is one of sentiments rather than substance and their recommendation that the existing laws should not be altered, I fear, is not a matter which they should be well advised to reopen at present.

We must beware lest we seem to recede from the position which we explicitly adopted when we accepted the principle embodied in the reciprocity resolution of the Imperial Conference 1918.

REPATRIATION.

You have expressed your disapproval of the Union Government's Scheme for voluntary repatriation on the ground that it is not in the interests of the Indians concerned and that it is repugnant to the Indian feeling that the price of repatriation should be forfeiture of domicile. The prospects for those who laft the country and partly to secure better scheme was originally recommended by Sir Benjamin Robertson partly to secure beter treatment for those who remained. It was adopted by the Union Government without previous consultation with the Government of India but an explicit assurancewas given by them at the time that repatriation would be purely voluntary and that it would be left to Indians in South Africa themselves to decide whether they desired to take advantage of the offer. The numbers of repatriated up to now has not been considerable and no evidence has reached us to justify your fear that the scheme is being utilised to drive Indians out of South Africa. At the same time we are aware that economic conditions in India have altered since its introduction. The cost of living has risen and the remand for labour has diminished. It is possible that some repatriated Indians have found it difficult to earn a livelihood here and to readapt themselves to Indian conditions and that they might have been better off if they had remained in South Africa. I shall cause enquiries to be made on this point and will consider whether any further action on our part is called for.

INDIANS IN MANDATED TERRITORY.

With reference to the position of Indians in the mandated territory of South West Africa you are doubtless aware under the covenant of the League of Nations it was agreed that South West Africa could best be administered under the laws of the mandatory as an integral portion of its teritory subject to safeguard in the interestes of the indigenous population. In accordance with this provision the Union Government has applied to the immigration of Indians into this territory the same immigration law as exists in the Union. This law in effect maintained a discrimination against Asiatics that was in force under the previous German administration. The Government of India regret the action that has been taken which has the effect of excluding from a mandated territory the nationals of a fellow member of the League of Nations. Neverthless the essential justice of their cause encourages the Government of India in the hope that with the progress of time these iniquities will be remedied and that before serious practical difficulties arise this grievance will have ceased to exist.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS.

You have appealed for my sympathy, encouragement and support and of that I can assure you in full measure. You have asked me to urge on the Union Government that they should satisfactorily settle the Indian question in South Africa once for all. We are doing everything that lies in our power to secure a satisfactory settlement and shall continue to do so but we must not expect that deep-rooted prejudice and long existing misunderstandings can be swept away in a day. In General Smuts we recognise a statesman whose broad vision and high ideals should render him sympathetic to the claims of Indians. He has a clear insight into the bearing of these claims on the strengh and solidarity of the Empire as a whole. He has very great difficulty to contend with in South Africa and we must be careful to do or say nothing that may weaken his hands in supporting our cause. We have every reason to believe that He is as anxious as we are to see the Indians in South Africa fairly treated and we hope that the difficulties in the way of an acceptable solution of the Indian question in South Africa will not be found insurmountable by a statesman who has played so large a part in solving even more obstinate problems.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I can assure you that the points raised in your address will be borne in mind and that we shall not fail in our attitude of constant watchfulness and in our policy of urging the justice of Indians' claims. I thank you for having afforded me this opportunity of meeting you and explaining to you the policy which is being followed by the Government of India regarding South African affairs.

MOPLAH DISTURBANCES.

CONCESSION TO OFFENDERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 22.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp, special Commissioner for Malabar affairs:—

A large number of persons have already been arrested and convicted of murder, arson, dacoity and other crimes committed during the course of the Mopla rebellion and there are still many cases of similar crimes under investigation by the police. Among the persons, who have not been arrested, are many who have been ring leader, in crime or against whom several offence, are charged. Their cases will be dealt with by the Courts in the ordinary course. But there are others who are accused of participation in crime otherwise than as leaders or against whom only isolated offences are charged. These, it is not necessary to treat, as confirmed criminals, but such offenders cannot escape the punishment which they have justly deserved and all against whom complaints have been made must be prosecuted.

SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE.

But the Government are unwilling to remove from their homes, and imprison any larger portion of the Mopla population than is absolutely necessary for the peace of the district. It is desirable rather that they should as quickly as possible resume their ordinary avocations and live in amity with their neighbours. Whenever, therefore, it appears that an offender now realises and regrets the crime which he has committed, and is prepared by his future conduct to show his repentance, the Government propose to give him an opportunity of escaping the term of imprisonment, which may have been imposed upon him. Persons selected for this leniency will have their sentence of imprisonment suspended so long as they remain of good behaviour and pay punctually fine, which the Court has ordered. Such fines will be recovered in instalments. Should any instalment not be paid at the proper time, or should the offenders conduct be in any way unsatisfactory, will be liable to be sent to jail at once without further trial to save the sentence of imprisonment. This concession will not be extended to all, but only to those who by their present behaviour and by their readiness to surrender themselves for trial, when called upon, show that they deserve this lenient treatment.

"OUR DUTY TO MALABAR"

MR. KESAVA MENON'S ADVICE TO BOMBAY MALAYALEES.

At an informal gathering of the Kerala residents of Bombay held on Tuesday at the Vaidya Hall, Dadar, Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary of the Karala Provincial Congress Committee, addressed the gathering in Malayalam on their duty towards afflicted Malabar. There was an unprecedented attendance and one could not help feeling that it was indeed a compliment to Mr. Kesava Menon, whose selfless services to Malabar are so well known. All were seated on the floor and almost all attended in their national dress.

At the outset, Mr. Menon said that he would confine his talk mostly to the work that lay before the Congress workers of Kerala and the ways by which their brethren in Bombay could help them. He did not propose to speak on the Martial Law as the expected to make certain statements at some length before the Committee of Enquiry that might be appointed by the Congress within a few months.

What was required, he said, is selfless national workers and sufficient funds to enable them to carry out their work. Bombay Malayalees should feel it a sacred duty to help Malabar in these trying times and should, therefore, raise monthly subscriptions till normal conditions are restored. He then dwelt at length on the proposed Congress Organ, the "Matribhumi" and he appealed to the Malayaless to support the new venture by taking the shares of the Company and by subscribing to the paper. He also announced that Mr. R. Krishna, Iyer, Assistant, Messrs. Tata Oil Mills, has been appointed as their agent in Bombay and that he has been entrusted with the necessary forms and receipt books.

Before concluding, Mr. Kesava Menon announced that by the earnest endeavours of Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Mrs. Sabavalla a concert in aid of distressed Malabar is proposed to be held on the 30th March at the Excelsior Theatre and he hoped that the Malayalees would contribute their mite to make the function a success. Mrs. Sabavalla and Mr. Bharucha were sparing no pains to make the concert a success and whatever might be the results of their efforts, they deserved the gratitude of the suyering Malabar. The generous public of Bombay and the Malabar residents in particular would do their duty by making it a point to attend the function. Further details and tickets can be had at the Excelsior Theatre from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Before dispersing the Treasurer, Kerala Relief Fund, handed over Rs. 500 to Mr. Kesava Menon and said he hoped to send some more money at an early date.

BENGAL COUNCIL

POLICE DEMAND FOR 1¾ CRORE VOTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

In the Bengal Legislative Council to-day a demand of Rs. one crore and three quarters for police expenditure was granted, minus a lakh and three quarters. During the discussion, Mr. S. R. Das, a non-official supporting the expenditure on the Intelligence Department, said that he had received information that anarchists were out forming secret societies in East Bengal.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

DISCUSSION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 22.

The Madras Legislative Council to-day voted a sum of Rs. 1,48,12,000 subject to a reduction of one lakh for the police administration.

Sir Lionel Davidson, the Home Member, in asking for this grant referred to the splendid work of the police during the past troublous year.

A motion was made for the omission of provision for the special police in the Madras city necessitated on account of the labour troubles of the past year.

Sir Lionel Davidson pointed out that the strength of the ordinary police was quite inadequate to keep peace and order and requested the House not to give ground for further anxiety by refusing provision for the special police. The motion was not pressed.

Another motion for the omission of the provision of twenty thousand and odd for the punitive police at Kadiri was carried.

All other motions either for reduction or omission of provisions for purposes such as, establishments of Deputy Inspectors, General Travelling Allowances, etc., were withdrawn.

The trend of discussion showed that the Council recognised the necessity keeping the police administration in efficient condition on account of the present situation and a reduction of one lakh in the total provision was the outcome of a general desire on the part of the House to curtail expenditure in order to fill at least a portion of the gap on account of this year's deficit

"UNWISE AND INOPPORTUNE."

LUCKNOW LIBERALS ON MAHATMA'S ARREST.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 22.

The Lucknow Liberal League at the last meeting Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar.-at-Law, presiding, in the course of a lengthy resolution expressing profound regret and grave concern at Mr. Montagu's resignation and after eulogising his eminent services to India, thanked Mr. Montagu and the Viceroy for the brave advocacy of Indian Moslem cause and strongly urged the Imperial Government in the interest of the Empire to give Indian authorities and Indian people prominent voice in the settlement of the Turkish question. The League places on record its firm conviction that it would be disastrous in the interests of the Empire if by the resignation of Mr. Montagu there is any departure in the progressive policy inaugurated and pursued by him. The League while alive to dangers of the propaganda of civil disobedience, is of opinion that the arrest and prosecution of Mr. Gandhi in the present circumstances of the country is unwise and inopportune and is deeply pained at the unique severity of the sentence passed on Mr. Gandhi.

PRINCE AT COLOMBO

A RAPTUROUS WELCOME.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Mar 21.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales received a rapturous welcome this morning. After the impressive reception at the jetty, His Royal Highness proceeded on his seven and half a mile State drive through the streets, thronged with people. The Prince's programme is less strenuous here in order to give him rest and ample time to amuse himself.

E. I. R. STRIKE.

WEDNESDAY'S SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

There has been a further improvement in the E. I. Railway strike situation at Cawnpore and Jhaga practically the whole staff returned to work. So with the exception of Moghalsarai and of the Loco. Staff at Gya, the strike is now confined districts of Dhanbad and Asansol and Howrah. In these districts there is little change in position.

RLY. STRIKE SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

The E. I. R. strike position, according to the latest communique, is that the whole line above Mogul Sarai, as far as Jubbulpur and Kalka, with the exception of Cawnpuri, and possibly Mirjapur, is fully manned. At Mogul Sarai, most of the staff are still on strike. Between Mogul Sarai and Jajha on the main line, the staff have all resumed, except a few of the loco. staff. At Jhajha and Gaya further resumptions are reported. Below Jhajha and Gaya, there is little change, except that 38 more of traffic at Gomoch have resumed.

MR. MILLER.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 23.

Charges have been framed, under section 127 of the Railway Act and 147 I. P. C., against Mr. Miller of the Railway Union who pleaded not guilty. The case has been committed to the High Court for trial by jury.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Maneckji Petit Mfg. Co. and the Framji Petit Spg. Co., 359, Hornby Road, 3 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., respectively.

Ord. Genl. Meeting of the Birla Mills, Ltd., Churchgate Street, 3 p.m.

Steamer "Naldera" with the mails of 9th instant expected to arrive at 5 a.m.

Urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincia Congress Committee, 2 Dean Lane, at 6 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, S. Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Naldera" close at 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 25.

Meeting to protest against the Hornby Road, Ballard Pier Scheme, Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m., Sir H. A. Wadya to preside

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Mr. D. N. Patel's lecture on Shah. Nameh, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Institute of Sceenie, 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer Egypt has on board the outward mails of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

CONCERT IN AID OF MALABAR.

A Charity Concert organised by Mrs. Bapsy Sabavalla in aid of Women and Children of Malabar comes off at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the well-known indian Artistes Gohujan and Master Maniar Burve will present a programme of Indian music vocal and instrumental. Tickets can be had at the Excelsior Theatre between 2 and 6 p.m. (S. T.) daily and those fr Sofas and Boxes from Mrs. Sabavalla, Telephone No. 4407.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of February last the Society employed in all 28 Agents, of these, 3 Agents were employed for Office and Hospital wor. The 25 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 663 individuals during the month. In 12 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be over loaded. In 99 cases convictions were obtained against the drivers of Horses and Bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals. In 38 cases owners of Horses and Bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

THE "STAR."

The week's programme at the above cinema includes a Big Human Interest drama "The House Without Children". It is a story of home life, in tensely interesting to everybody, and particularly to those who reside in houses without children. The offering is a dramatic indictment of the crime of deliberate childlessness. It does not preach, but rather suggests a solution. As an evening's entertainment "The House Without Children" is a class by itself. In fact, it epitomizes the fondest expectations of those whose contention is that the screen is more powerful than the spoken stage. It is, in short, one of the current motion picture successes.

The special engagement of the Chinese Acrobatic Troupe, whose quite new novel and astounding acrobatic feats have been amply appreciated, and who have prepared an entirely new programme of performances is another of the attractive features of this week's programme at the "Star" Cinema.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Bengal Maru (Eastward) bound arrived at Kobe on the 20th March.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Swami Satya Deva will speak on. The "Present Crisis and our Responsibilities" Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

HARNBY ROAD BALLARD PIER SCHEME.

SATURDAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

The following public notice has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. Cawasji Jalbhoy Seth, Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Dadiba N. Saher, Lakhmidas R. Tairsi, M. A. J. Noble, Gulamhoosein Ahmedally, and M. Hassonally:—

"As you are aware, a Public Meeting of the citizens of Bombay has been convened at the Excelsior Theatre, Saturday next the 25th instant to protest against the recent action of the Bombay Municipality in connection with the proposed new thoroughfare from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Sir Hormusji A. Wadia, Kt., has kindly consented to preside.

"We the undersigned, trust that you are by this time fully in possession of all the particulars of this Scheme which involves the demolition of no less than about 250 Houses and the dishousing of nearly Ten Thousand residents of the locality.

"With the advent of the new Corporation in April next, a fresh proposition is going to be moved in an early sessions of that assembly for rescinding the last resolution, which was passed in July 1921. We invite your cooperation and support at the Public Protest Meeting on Saturday next and solicit your presence there."

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

The Genearl Meeting of the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals will be held on Wednesday, next (the 29th instant) at the Office of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

LORD RONALDSHAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, 23.

After five years arduous labour as the Governor of Bengal, H. E. Lord Ronaldshay left Calcutta this forenoon for England. On the eve of his departure a representative assembly consisting of Europeans and Indians Civil, Naval, and Military officers, Ruling Chiefsand noblemen of Bengal, High Court Judges, and merchants, was present at the Government House at 10 a.m. to give a herty send off to the departing Governor. When His Excellency came near them to take leave, he was visibly affected and after a short pause with his usual smile shook hands with many of them.

At the station there was another assembly of local officials and leading gentlemen with each of whom His Excellency shook hands and had a kindly word to say for all of them. Their Excellencies were then garlanded.

The special steamed off amidst cheers when a salute of 17 guns was fired.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha was held at Forbes Street, under the presidency of Mr. S. R. Bomonji.

In moving the adoption of the annual report Mr. Bomonji said the Sabha had done very important work in the first year of its existence, and by taking up questions that agitated the minds of the public had proved its usefulness. They could undoubtedly congratulate themselves on the work that stood to their credit in the first year of the Sabha's existence and for which their thanks were due to Mr. B. F. Bharucha by whose unflagging zeal they had made such a good progress. They were all sorry for the arrest and conviction of Mahatma Gandhi who had sacrificed his all for the love of his Motherland. They need not be dejected continued Mr. Bomonji, by the Mahatmas' incarceration, but it was the duty of them all to follow in his footsteps and adhere to his principles.

Referring to Swadeshi, Mr. Bomonji said they should strenuously strive for spreading the use of Khadder. They should also resolve to boycott foreign cloth and try to be Swadeshi in every way.

Touching on Mr. Montagu's resignation the speaker said Mr. Montagu's resignation was a heavy loss to India. No Indian Minister, he ventured to say, would have been able to render the services which Mr. Montagu had done to India. The speaker reminded the audience that Mr. Montagu was about to resign at the time of the Dyer debate in Parliament in April-May of 1920 but he was prevailed on to desist from the course by the advice of several of his friends who had told him that his work for India was not yet complete.

Continuing, Mr. Bomonji took exception to the remarks made by Lord Curzon, in calling the Government of India "a subordinate branch" of the Imperial Government, and stressed the point placing the Indians views before the British Government.

Concluding Mr. Bomanji said how well the Mahatmaji's movement of non-violence had worked was proved by the perfect peace that everywhere prevailed on and after the arrest of the Mahatmaji, and said they would only get Swaraj by working in the way shewn by their leader.

Mr. Bharucha in supporting the motion thanked heartily all those workers who had helped in the Sabha's work.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Bomonji was appointed President, Messrs Ginwala and Godrez, Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Bharucha and Mistry, Hony, Secretaries for the new year.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(MARCH 23, 1922.)

Heads of Departments and all other Officersl concerned are informed that notifications in the "Gazette" are in future to be accepted as disposing of all references regarding leave, transfers, appointments, powers, and other personal questions affecting Gazetted Officers as to which orders are gazetted by the Governor in Council in this Part of the Gazette, and that any subsidiary orders as to relief of their subordinates and the like, which such Notifications necessitate, must be issued by them on receipt of the Gazette, as no other orders will be issued by Government.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I. C. S., on the termination of his special duty, to be on special duty as Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, with head quarters at Bijapur.

Mr. G. Davis, I. C. S., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bijapur.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri, LL.B.

Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri, on relief, to act as Joint Judge, and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta.

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, on relief, to act as Joint Judge, and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. G. K. Kale, LL.B., transferred.

Mr. M. P. LaBouchardiere, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. J. W. Bennett, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. T. Barker, M. B. E., to act as District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, vice Mr. W. R. G. Smith, pending further orders.

Mr. W. R G. Smith, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, and Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, vice Mr. J. C. Curry.

Mr. J. C. Curry, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Karachi, vice Mr. R. R. Boyd, proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. H. Guggali, Assistant Collector Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. L. Robertson, Police, has been allowed an extension for six months of the furlough on half average salary, dated the 28th.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Inspector-General of Police has been allowed an extension for two months and fifteen days of the furlough.

Mr. Madhav Jagannath Dikshit, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. M. H. Lalaji.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, is granted, with effect from 15th April, 1922, or the subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. R. Todd to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, with effect from the 11th March, 1922.

Colonel V. B. Bennett, to act as Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, vice Major-General W. E. Jennings, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

LORD CURZON AND GOVT. OF INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to extend me the hospitality of your columns by publishing the following in your esteemed paper.

Lord Curzon's description, in his letter to Mr. Montagu, of the Government of India "a subordinate of a branch of the British Government 6000 miles away" is mischevous in the extreme. This statement of Lord Curzon is bound to lead Lord Reading to resign his office in self-respect at no distant date unless the ex-Viceroy is made to unequivocally recant it in the interest of the Empire. For, it will apply equally well to the successor of Lord Reading, and hence no able statesman and therefore, a self-respecting person—will accept office of the Viceroy, until it is not recanted. I remain, Sir,—Yours etc.

A POLITICAL RECLUSE.

DR. CHOITHRAM.

ARRESTED AT HYDERABAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 23.

Dr. Choithram, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee returned to-day from Amedabad where he had gone to attend a Working Committee meeting. He was arrested an hour after his arrival under section. 124A for a speech delivered last month. The trial begins immediately. Dr. Choithram had an attack of asthma on his journey. Workers from every part of Sind are here assembled for a meeting to plan constructive work. Dr. Choithram had arranged this meeting by wire from Ahmedabad. He brought with him Principal Gidwani and Prof. Malkani to help in this work. The meeting was to take place at 2-30 but had to be postponed owing to Dr. Choithram's arrest just an hour earlier.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS RIGOROUS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Hyderabad (Send) March 23.

Dr. Choithram? trial commenced at 324 p.m. before Mr. Bolus, District Magistrate Hyderabad Formal evidence about his speech was recorded Dr. Choithram admitted general accuracy of notes. He offered no defence and pleaded "guilty" to the charge of spreading disaffection. In an oral statement he said that he had been a deportation of Lala Lajpatrai and trial and sworn enemy of the Government since the convictions of Lokmaniya Tilak 14 years ago. But before this movement of purification he hated the whole race of Englishmen and wished to drive them away from India by any means. Now he believed after 18 months experience that non-violent noncooperation is only way to win Indias freedom. He no longer harboured ill will against the any Englishman. He was happy that he was going to prison when thus purified.

He was sentenced to 18 months rigorous and 500 fine or in default 6 months' imprisonment.

TWO WORKERS SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, Mar. 23.

Moulvi Abdul Karim, President, District Shikarpur Khilafat Committee and Mr. Bhagwandas Larkana, Congress and Khilafat worker, were sentenced to 4 months and 3 weeks rigorous imprisonment respectively.

KARACHI NEWS.

TEACHERS SUSPENDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 23.

The "Hindu" writes that the prisoners in the Central Jail, Hyderabad observed fast on the 17th.

The Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee writes to Press "It has come to our knowledge that the Principal of the Sind Madrasah has suspended three graduates from his school and has given notice to seven undergraduates of one month to leave the School for not attending a Gardon Party given to the Prince of Wales."

TEACHER ARRESTED AT NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 23.

Mr. Vinayak Gopal Sahasrabuddhey, a prominent teacher in the local National School was arrested at Nagpur this afternoon under section 353 for alleged obstruction to a Police constable. He was the head of a batch of volunteers sent from Nagpur to help the pilgrims at Gaimukh. The case is fixed on the 27th instant at Bhandara. Mr. Sahasrabuddhey is a staunch non-cooperator and has decided not to give any defence. He welcomed his arrest with cheerfulness.

EGYPT'S "INDEPENDENCE DAY."

ARREST OF DEMONSTRATORS.

LONDON, March 22.

Alexandria.—In the course of demonstrations, a crowd attempted to enter Mahamed Ali Square for the purpose of destroying the decorations in honour of the Independence Day. Three hundred arrests were made, and three policemen were injured.

KHADDAR FUND.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With refenence to Pandit Malaviyaji's appeal for a Khaddar Fund in order to send a meassage to Mahatmaji and for the promotion and use of Khaddar all over the country, I beg to suggest that side by side with the monetary contributions to be collected from the people, every person should be requested to contribute atleast at the rate of 10 tolas of hand spun, especially self-spun, yarn towards the Khaddar Fund per member of the family. Those who are unable to spin should learn spinning at this time or should buy hand-spun yarn at the Congress Depots where it is collected or from persons who spin at their homes and who are known to them in order to get pure hand-spun yarn. In this way a market will be created for spinners and I would suggest that the contributions towards the Khaddar Fund should be in kind and not in money and as Mahatmaji had collected a Crore of Rupees before 31st of July last, so let us collect at least 10 crores of lbs. of hand-spun yarn before the 31st of July next in order to please him! In this way we can teach even the street beggar to work for his country.—Yours, etc.

S.S. MANERIKUR

Bombay, Gaiwadi, March 21,

MAHATRE'S STATUE OF LATE MR. GHOKALE.

Which was unveiled by the Governor of Bombay, yesterday.

"PATRIOT AND STATESMAN."

MR. GOKHALE'S STATUE UNVEILED.

On the west of the Church Gate Street, and bordering the Marine Lines maidan stands the statue of the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The statue is admirably sculptured in white marble and the inscription it bears is this:—

Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
Patriot and Statesman
Founder of the Servants of India Society
Born 9th of May 1866.
Died 19th of February 1915.
Erected
By the people of India
In recognition of
His great and distinguished services to the country.

Within a small enclosure His Excellency the Governor unveiled the statue yesterday evening.

In inviting H. E. Sir George Lloyd to unveil the statue, Sir Narayen briefly outlined the career of the late patriot and statesman and eugogised his services to India. His Excellency while unveiling the statue made a speech.

The ceremony ended, his Excellency and others left.

"MR BAPTISTA'S CANDIDATURE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In "Getting Married" a young lady and a young gentleman on the morning of their marriage, suddenly realise the demerits and dangers of a marriagetie and argue against it through a play of the size of an average three-act comedy. Eventually while the others are still arguing they make up their minds to get married first and argue afterwards. It seems to me that the gentlemen who have written about Mr. Baptista's candidature have argued sufficiently and have reached the stage, of virtual agreement which should result in a decision to do the right thing and argue afterwards. Everyone of us is convinced that it is a necessity to return Mr. Baptista to the Corporation. For this purpose Mr. Gangula has actually vacated his seat. Therefore, there can be no question of a contest for Mr. Baptista's seat. Mr. Desai agrees on this point with Mr. Dhondy's supporters. He also agrees with Mr. Gangula's suggestion that the sanest way out of the difficulty is far the rivals to withdraw, for Mr. Baptista to gain an unopposed election and for the rivals to fight it out afterwards. I hope both Mr. Desai and Mr. Dhondy will confirm this arrangement. "Getting Married" has a lesson for them. They can fill the city and your columns with arguments—but afterwards.—Yours, etc.

D. CHAMAN LALL.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency was the Guest of Colonel Smith and Officers of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry at Dinner on Wednesday.

The following appointments, vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders, are announced:—

Mr. F. Oliveira, LL.B., to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahamtullah Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavale LL.B., to to act as Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroz Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Indravandan N. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate.

ENGLISH RACING.

BETTING FOR GRAND NATIONAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 9-15 p.m. March 23.

The time for the Lincolnshire Handicap was one minute and forty-three and one fifth seconds.

Command was scratched from the Grand National at five yeterday evening.

Grand National betting to-day is quoted as follows:—

Eight to one against Southampton; Seventeen to two against Shannspadah; Hundred to nine against Clashing Arms; Hundred to six against Sergeant Murphy; Twenty to one against Drifter; Twenty-five to one against Clonree.

LINCOLNSHIRE RACES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., March 22.
THE RESULTS.

The Lincolnshire handicap resulted as follows:—Granely first, Monarch second and Roman Bachelor third.

BETTING AND RACES.

The betting was 20 to 1 Granely, 10 to 1 Monarch, 5 to 1 Roman Bachelor.

32 ran. Won by five lengths, half a length between the second and the third, Humpty Dumpty, Southern and Blue Cloud did not run. Charlebelle was ridden by H Beasley, Tremola by Spear, Dissolved by Flanagan, Star Gazer by Grace, Trictrac by R. Jones, Roman Ruler by Wells, and First Out by J. Beasley.

It was run in fine cold weather before a large attendance. Going was good. Monarch and Granely were always prominent in race and below distance Granely had the race well in hand and won in canter. Proconsul was fourth.

RECOVERY OF BETTING DEBTS

BILL IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 23.

In view of Rt. Hon. Shortt's statement in the House of Commons that he would not oppose a Bill for the removal of present conditions under which the people could recover betting debts paid by a cheque, the amalgamated Sports Defence Fund and the National Sports League intend to have a Bill introduced soon.

A meeting of the leading sportsmen in the country is to be held in London on March 31st to urge Government to facilitate the passage of the Bill

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

KID D'SILVA DRAWS WITH FRED POTTS.

A very successful programme of a Boxing Tournament in aid of the Blind Soldiers' Children Fund was gone through last night at Empire Theatre, when a full house was treated to some good display of the fistic art. The principal contest was a 10 round bout between Kid D'Silva of Calcutta and Fred Potts of Sunderland, which ended in a draw. Kid D'Silva has a very good record, being India's Light and Welter Weight Champion and beltholder. Though only 26, he has had the best of about a score of important contests having actually won 18 out of 19 contests since he knocked out Private Callaghan in 1917. During the present year he has won four contests.

Potts who is the challenger, is only 23. He has seen a good deal of boxing in England, Australia, South Africa and also in India, having figured in Bombay so long back as 1916. Potts and D'Silva differ markedly the one being short and thick set while the other is tall and thin with the advantage of height and a very long reach.

The contest was of course interesting, but was too much of a wrestling match, D'Silva seeming to complain time and again of team. The latter is a cool and calculating pugilist and has a powerful punch and a very serviceable left. Potts gave his opponent little rest, though he was knocked down four times in the match, once each in the second and third rounds and twice in the fourth. It would be hard to say in whose favour the match went, but D'Silva seemed to have the best of it being throughout steady and collected. The seventh round was the most interesting of all.

Of the other contests most of them were very good fights, especially the one between M. H. Syed, challenger Bombay, and Edgar Brighate, holder of the bantam-weight championship of Bombay. The challenger, however, began well and looked promising but he broke down in the third round and Brighate nearly knocked him out. Syed stood the punching of the winner well till the finish, but with a better left he is sure to give a better display.

The results of the contests are:—

(1) Ralph Last (10st) London vs. A. B. Bartlett (10st 2lb) H. M. S. Crocus. Last won on points having a longer reach. It was a very plucky fight but Bartlett must use his left hand more. (Six round contest).

(2) W. Jepsen (9st 2lb) Bombay vs. E. Westerling (9st 2lb). The latter had the advantage of a longer reach and height and an interesting four round contest ended in a draw.

(3) Jack D'Souza (9st 2lb) Bombay vs. Pat. O'Halloran (9st 5lb) Bombay. The latter won on points chiefly with his left hand doing most of the attacking (4 rounds.)

(4) Tel. Tom Hesketh (10st 6lb) H. M. S. Crocus vs Chris Wilson (10st) Northampton. Former won. Chris Wilson being knocked out in the first round. The winner had the advantage both of weight and reach. (6 rounds).

(7) Kid D'Silva (9st 9lb) Calcutta vs. M. H. Syed (8st 6lb). Former won on points.

(6) Ralph Martin (10st 2lb) vs. Cyril Murray (10st) Poona. Draw Game was in favour of Murray who has a better left.

(7) Kid D'Silva (9st 9lbs) Calcutta vs. Fred Potts (9st 6lbs). Sunderland.—Draw.

Referee: Roy Sims, Esquire, Public Schools Heavyweight.
Time-keeper: Lieut. A. H Tarbotton.
M. C.: Albert E. Fleming.

CABLE ITEMS

London, March 3.—Important orders have been received in Dundee for sugar bags for Cuba in order to replace the large cargo lost *en route* from Calcutta. Dundee mills will work double time as the delivery has been specified for the first week in April.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

AJMERE (4) BEAT R. I. M. DOCKYARD (2).

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday at the Gymkhana grounds at 5-30 p.m. The crowd that turned up to watch the day's match was perhaps one of the largest that had been witnessed up to the present. As the Tournament is drawing towards its close and as some of the best mofussil teams are figuring in the contests at this stage this was only to be expected. The day's sport provided a tantalisingly appetising menu even for the most fastidious of Hockey lovers for the game that resulted in the clashing of the rival teams was in every way an exciting one.

The contestants were R. I. M. Dockyard a local team and the Ajmere team. The Dockyard men though not actually the very best team that the city could dish up paraded an excellent eleven—while the prowess of the visiting team is amply testified to by the result of the day—a victory to them by four goals to two. There were no changes in the Dockyard team from that of previous matches—while the Ajmerites had made some mentionable changes in their last year's eleven. The infusion of new blood represented by Nelson, Conroy, and Lennon is an altogether desirable feature and their presence contributed in no small measure to the all round efficiency of their side.

The game was one of the fastest hitherto witnessed. Both the teams played for all they were worth and put their last measure of strength into the struggle. There was practically not a single dull moment in the whole course of the game. Action vigilant action was the dominant note of the game and the score of a total of six goals recorded speak volumes of the enterprising nature of the forward play on both sides. The balance of exchanges favoured the Ajmerites and there can be no querulous complaint against the day's verdict—for it must be conceded the better team won. The R. I. M. challenged rather late in the day. If they had displayed in the early stages half the vigour and dash they displayed in the second moiety the disparity in scores at least would not have been so great.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Right from the start the Dockyard men were in a morass of difficulties. Almost from the preliminary bully-off, Grant the Ajmerite's centre forward made a dash with the ball and passed on to Nelson successfully evading Atkinson, the R. I. M. Back. Nelson hit the ball straight and true and the first minute saw the first goal bagged by Ajmere. The Ajmerites not satisfied with this initial success kept up a puissant attack and in this they were adroitly helped by the skilful feeding tactics of their half-back line. In one of thir passing bouts Harbour—the Ajmere left out got possession of the ball and made a shot which struck and glanced off the pads of Roche the Custodian—but this respite proved illusory for off the rebound Harbour scored in convincing style. The first half saw yet another goal scored by the Ajmere team—Nelson being responsible this time. From a desperate scramble in front of the Dockyard he covertly possessed himself of the ball and immediately scored.

The restart saw R. I. M. taking up the lead for the first time. Hitherto they had taken their licking with surprising passivity. The interval animated them with a new spirit—the will to win and they fought like demons. The first ten minutes saw them attacking with Berseker fury—but as luck would have it the tide only changed with the Ajmerites scoring their fourth and last goal. A fine passing bout between the Ajmere left wing and centre ended in Grant their pivotal man scoring the 4th goal. Ajmere's efforts reached their zenith here. After some skirmishing Sinclair the Dockyard left out raced with the ball for the Ajmere goal and the effort terminated in a short corner. The shot off this, was finely stopped and the Dockyard centre scored with a stinging shot. From this time onward the Dockyard were insistently attacking with occasional interlude of Ajmere attacking their efforts were rewarded by Netscher scoring their second and last goal off a shot which rebounded from Barnett the Custodian's pads. More mid-field play which at no time was dull followed, neither side securing any advantage. The closing stage witnessed the resumption of aggressive Hostilities by Ajmere—but Roche defended his Charge well. The score at the end was.

Ajmere ..... 4 goals.
R. I. M. Dockyard ..... 2 goals.

The teams were:—

AJMERE.

Goal, Barnett; Full-backs, Nelson and Saunders; Half-backs, Maxwell, Conroy and Phipps; Forwards, Lennon, Meaney Grant, Nelsons and Harbour.

The Umpires were:—
Major Brough and Mr. James.

R. I. M. Dockyard:—Goal: Roche, Backs D. A Gabril and Atkinson; Half-back; Bureed, Maning and Collaghan; Forwards D. Netscher, P. J. Smither, C. Howard, G. Whittaker and D. Sinclair.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

K. S. L. I. versus Poona Rifles—5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

Poona Rangers versus Igatpuri—5-30 p.m.

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* * * *

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday March 24, 1922.

THE BETRAYAL OF TURKEY II *

Russia of the Tsars has been Turkey's greatest enemy—and Russia of the Tsars is no more. To-day when we hear tales of Bolshevist assistance rendered to the Kemalists, we are tempted to moralise that it is surely most fitting that Turkey in her hour of extreme peril should receive succour from the successors of the Tsars—those successors whose very overthrow of the Tsarist regime exacted in its methods and all its horrors a terrible vengeance for all the cruel misdeeds that regime had perpetrated. Tsarist Russia has been Turkey's avowed enemy. The Turks recognised Russia as a deadly and uncompromising foe since as long ago as 1672. But it was not till 1770 that Russia began to succeed in her designs on Turkish territory—designs she persisted in, unsatisfied in her rapacity till Kerenskey came to power. In 1774 Russia annexed from Turkey Bukowina and Lesser Tartary. In 1812 Russia tore from Turkey the Turkish provinces then lying between the Dneiper and the Danube. In 1829 Turkish Armenia was ceded to Russia, and, by the Treaty of Adrianople, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Serbia were placed under Russian protection. All these losses of Turkish Territory were enforced by Russia at the point of the sword—each province taken by Russia was spoil of war. But open war was not Russia's only method of carrying on the crusade. It was Russia who urged on Bosnia and Herzegovina to rebel, in 1875. It was Russia who incited and encouraged the hitherto contented Armenians to revolt time and again in order that the suppression of the rebellion might give Russia occasion to intervene. Further the Crimean War was another attempt by Russia to rob or kill Turkey, as was the Turko-Russian war of 1877 which gave Russia Kars, Ardahan and Batoum and reft from the Ottoman Empire the provinces of Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Cyprus, and ultimately Tunis. But Russia of the Tsars is dead now, and a new Russia is growing where the monstrous menace to Islam once luxuriated.

If Russia and Greece have been open enemies of Turkey, it has ironically enough been invariably Britain who, as arbitrator, "peacemaker" or intervening Power, reaped substantial benefits from almost every Peace Treaty with which Turkey has been associated in the past fifty years and more. And all these advantages—these gains in territory, and influence to Britain—have been obtained at the expense of the Ottoman Empire—never at the expense of Turkey's open foes, Greece, or Russia. When Turkey defeated the Greek insurgents in 1827 the Allied Fleets led by England intervened and destroyed the Turkish Navy at Navarino. When Russia defeated Turkey in 1877, England again intervened—ostensibly to save the Turks from annihiliation but actually to prop up a barrier to Russia on the high road to India. Out of the Peace Conference which followed England's intervention, England obtained, by the secret Convention, the island of Cyprus from the Turks. France claimed in compensation for England's acquisition of Cyprus permission to occupy Tunis and certain exploiting "rights" ("wrongs" would be a better word) in Syria—both being Provinces of the Ottoman Empire. There followed the bombardment of Alexandria following the despatch of an English fleet with an ultimatum to the Khedive forbidding him to fortify the port—an Egyptian, and ultimately Turkish, port, not then the port of an English protectorate. The occupation of Egypt—then declared to be merely a temporary measure,—followed on the bombardment of Alexandria and has been persisted in till this day. Then occurred the intervention in 1897 by England at the head of the Powers, when, after having been provoked into war by Greece, Turkey utterly defeated that country in seventeen days—which intervention enforced the return of Thessaly to Greece and appointed a Greek Governor to administer the Turkish island of Crete. An intelligent onlooker might have been pardoned for judging by the results that Greece had won this war and not Turkey. Then Italy was allowed to steal the Turkish province of Tripoli, and the Turks were prevented by England from defending themselves in Tripoli by being refused passage for their troops through the Turkish province of Egypt. Also in 1904, France was allowed to have a free hand in the matter of subjugating Muslim Morocco.

In spite of all this, at the Turkish revolution, no European Fower was more popular in Turkey than England. The Young Turks looked upto England as a friend, guide and philosopher. And we know how they were soon disillusioned. After having often professed a desire to see Turkey progressive, and Turkish administration reformed, the European Powers put all sorts of obstacles in the way of the Young Turk Reformers. And the part played by England was not always helpful or creditable. During the last Balkan War England intervened, precisely at the moment when, having drawn the enemy on, according to plan, the Turks had defeated him. The settlement then imposed on Turkey was on the principle that the belligerents must be allowed to retain their gains. As the Turks had retreated according to plan the enemy's temporary gains were great. Then came the war and we need hardly repeat how Turkey was forced into it. Now in Paris there is a final test of England's genuine friendship for Turkey. Let us wait and see how she comes out of the test.

* "The Turks and Europe" by Gaston Gaillard (Thomas Murby and Co., 1 1. Fleet Lane Ludgate Circus London E.C.) 12s. 6d. nett.

"TRUTH" NEW STYLE!

Thus "Truth" of London in a recent issue :—

"The Bureau of British Universities lately announced that there are over six thousand overseas students at home universities. It may be safely said that at least two-thirds of these are Indians. This is not all. Other educational institutions such as the Inns of Court, Hospitals, Schools of medicine, polytechnics, etc., are crowded with them. According to a story which I heard the other day, they are so conspicuous at Balliol College, Oxford, that some under-graduates of a neighbouring college amused themselves by calling out—derisively: "Balliol, Balliol, show us your blackmen!" Presently, however, an Indian secured entrance to the other college, whereupon the Balliol men retorted by calling out: "——, ——, show us your black man!" The neighbours, however, were equal to the occasion. They retaliated next day by shouting: "Balliol, Balli... show us your white man!"

But whatever may be the case at Oxford, or Cambridge, it is certainly time we considered whether the free admission of Indian students is desirable, especially if India is going to exclude English administrators and business men. I think I state the almost unanimous opinion of those engaged in academic work when I say that they are convinced that the admission of oriental students of immature years is detrimental to themselves, to the universities, and to the general community. Now why should hundreds of Indian students be given a costly training at the English taxpayer's expense, and that at a time when the Englishman is already ground to powder by taxation necessary for his own purposes, and is being warned out of India by the fellow-countrymen of the Indian students?" As we refuse to believe that the vapourings of this organ of degenerate British liberalism represent "the almost unanimous opinion of those engaged in academic work", we shall say here nothing of the attitude of the educational authorities in Great Britain towards Indian students. Nor are we prepared to believe that the hospitality of the British people at large towards Indian youths will be materially affected by the struggle which Indians are carrying on to become masters in their own country. The suggestion of the journal that "India is going to exclude English administrators and businessmen" is as mischievous as it is misleading. No Indian wishes to get rid of British administrators and businessmen because they are British. Indians want these to remain in India—but as their equals and not as their masters and exploiters. As for the suggestion that Indian students should not be trained in England at the cost of the English tax-payers, first of all if the journal makes the necessary enquiries it will find that the extra-burden on the British tax-payers on account of the Indian students is not so large as it imagines. Secondly, it is not the Indian student alone who takes advantage of education in the British Isles. Thirdly, education in the British universities is made compulsory to Indians who wish to enter the higher ranks of the administration of their own country, owing to the existing rules of service framed by British administrators themselves. "Truth" conveniently ignores these facts, in its unholy eagerness to prejudice the British public, and particularly the educational authorities against Indian students. The journal's tactics are reprehensible in the extreme and, we are sure, will be condemned by every sensible Englishman.

FUTILE THREATS.

The London "Times" evidently fears that under the Government of India Act the legislatures are armed with too great powers and that sooner or later a deadlock between the contending forces is sure to result, from which the bureaucracy will find it impossible to extricate itself **without committing** *harakari*. The "Times", therefore, wishes to sound a note of timely warning, so that the present opportunity may be availed of by those antagonistic to Indian aspirations to retrace steps with regard to the Reforms before it is too late. The journal evidently aims at the subversion of the existing state of things and a relapse into the happy conditions which prevailed before the Morley-Minto reforms came into existence. The conditions, so far as the British political outlook is concerned, no doubt must appear favourable to the reactionaries, since the Curzon-Churchill-Chamberlain clique is in the ascendant at the present hour. But if "Times" and other reactionary quarters expect that India will tamely put up with bullying of this sort, they will find themselves completely mistaken. India is fully awakened to her own heritage and the destiny which lies before her and is determined to pursue her goal to the end without swerving to the right or left, whatever the temptations or temporary obstacles in the way. The "Manchester Guardian" shows truer political instinct when it declares that the Assembly could not have done otherwise than it did and that the only way out of the difficulty is for the Government of India to curtail their military expenditure. The Government of India ought to take a timely warning from the universal condemnation of their budget proposals.

Notes of the Day

The "Times" Threat.

The London "Times" is never so amusing as when it deals with naughty India's attitude towards the Reforms. It is as though Rip Van Winkle returning home after having made insomnia look silly, paused at the village emporium and bought a doll for a toddling girl he had kissed on the day he went to sleep—and was angered to find that toddler now with toddlers of her own had no personal use for the toy. If Rip Van Winkle in high indignation had then threatened to return the doll to the shop whence he bought it unless the erstwhile toddler immediately consented to crow and gurgle with infantile delight and to fondle the toy—readers of the tale would have pitied poor old Rip Van Winkle but there would have been room for a smile in their pity. The "Times" says that unless grown-up India makes a noise like a happy infant while hugging the Reforms to her breast, the donors of the Reforms will reluctantly be compelled to withdraw the gift. But naughty India has already refused the toy as something she has grown out of. Wherefore, we pity the poor old "Times" but there a broad grin manifests itself despite the pity.

The Message of Khaddar.

Before enthusiastic audiences Pandit Malaviya has been speaking on the khadi programme which is the "open sesame" to the gates of Swarajya. Khadi has found favour in strange quarters. Even men without faith in the gospel of freedom, have taken to it for its manifest economic advantages. On the other hand the Panditji will have to draw on all his reserves of persuasive eloquence if he is to make converts of the type of people for whom the "Leader" speaks. It does not matter to that organ of neo-Liberalism that Khadi has an economic as it has a political and an aesthetic side. That the non co-operators have made it "a symbol of warfare to promote their political purposes" is enough to damn it for all time, at any rate till the non-co-operators behave better, in the eyes of this mentor of Allahabad. After blaming the Congress for linking up items of constructive work with destructive activity as though in life they could be viewed as separate entities—the "Leader" proceeds:

"As for those people who can be expected to discriminate between the two, (Is the "Leader" to be included in that category?) to their minds too the work of economic amelioration which the Congress purports (save the mark!) to pursue, being used and labelled as a political weapon, is vitiated in effect, being still associated, we presume, with the end of destroying the Government. They would have it much rather carried on under its own proper colours and for its inherent value whatever it may be."

If the reader concludes from the last sentence that the Moderates for whom the "Leader" speaks would do anything for the spread of Khadi, "under its own proper colours," he must be living in the fool's paradise. The Moderate of this category can only talk glibly; he can ransack the pages of Mill and Morley and can *wish* rather things were perfectly smooth for him and his country, and not at sixes and sevens as they are. It is enough for him, to back out of any movement if it be ever so remotely connected with the non-co-operators. Does he consider the implications of his suicidal policy? Is he, for instance, to keep his *Pariah* brother at arm's length, because the non-co-operators are carrying a virile campaign against untouchability?

Petrol Shops.

The question of amending the Bombay Municipal Act to empower the Municipality to protect the public against the danger arising from the storage of inflammable articles like petrol in residential quarters has been before the Corporation for several months past, but the public have yet to know that any action in the desired direction is contemplated in the near future. In view of the urgency of the case one would have expected the City Fathers to be more than usually concerned to devise the necessary safeguards against indiscriminate storage of petrol in the city, but our local lotus-eaters appear to be in no hurry to arrive at a solution of the problem. A resident of Girgaum has shown us the correspondence he has been carrying on for the past twelve months with the Municipal authorities, the Improvement Trust and the Commissioner of Police, regarding the undesirability of permitting petrol storage, for purposes of sale, on the ground floor of the Vishram Building, a five storied building tenanted by numerous families, in Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road. This huge building has only one staircase and that, too, a wooden one. On the ground floor of this building the municipal licensing authorities have permitted a petrol shop to be opened regardless of the extreme risk involved in such a step to the tenants of the building. The licensing authorities could not have forgotten the outbreak of fire which occurred not long ago in the Ekadeshi Building in this very street through the careless storage of cinema films on the ground floor. Since our correspondent complained to the Municipal Executive, storage of petrol in excess of the licensed quantity was actually detected in the petrol shop and the proprietor was fined. But the numerous protests against the location of the shop itself have gone in vain. The correspondent alleges that the petrol tank in the shop is kept close to a motor shed and on one occasion there was a fire in this shed, which, if it had ignited the petrol, would have had the most terrible consequences to the locality. On another side of the petrol shop there is the kitchen of a large boarding house. In spite of repeated warnings and representations the Municipal licensing authorities have refused to move in the matter. Nay, they have permitted another shop for the retail sale of petrol to be opened close to the first store. A representation was addressed to the Standing Committee of the Corporation of the 14th July 1921, but not till 1st October 1921, and that too, after a reminder, was a reply sent to the correspondent. In this the latter was informed that the matter was under the consideration of a committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the question of amending the Municipal Act Nearly six months have passed away since then and nothing further has been heard about the matter. Such is the vigilance which the Municipal Executive displays in matters of life and death of the citizens!

TO PARSIS.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed the following message to the Parsees from the Sabarmati Jail through Mr. B. F. Barucha:—

How can I forget to write to you? Please tell my Parsee sisters and brothers never to lose faith in this movement. It is impossible for me to give up my confidence in them. There is no other programme before me than that of Khadi and Charkha, Charkha and Khadi. Handspun yarn must be as current among us as are small coins. To attain this object we can put on no other cloth than handspun and handwoven Khadi. So long as India is not able to do this much Civil Disobedience will be futile Swaraj cannot be attained and Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs are impossible to be righted. If this conviction is driven home to you keep on turning out yarn and using khaddar. Be expert spinners.

Bande Mataram from Mohandas.

INDIAN PRESS ACTS.

QUESTION ON DISALLOWING THE REPEAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Yate with regard to the possibility of disallowing the act for the repeal of the Indian Press Acts when it is passed, Lord Winterton said that Lord Peel would then consider fully all the circumstances and terms of the measure as passed in deciding the course which he would adopt.

THREE MONTHS' ARMISTICE

PARIS RESOLUTION ON TURKISH QUESTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 24.

Paris.—The Allied Foreign Ministers have passed a resolution to telegraph jointly to Athens and Constantinople and Angora proposing three months' armistice in Asia Minor and the establishment of a neutral zone of ten kilometres wide under the control of the Allied Commissioners.

INTERNATIONAL DECISIONS.

FRANCE'S DEFERENCE TO ALLIES' OPINION

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Mar. 22.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 24.

The Change of Government's intentions as regards international meetings is contained in an announcement stating that, in deference to the Allies' unanimous opinion, France will consent to be bound by arrangements in which she participated in London and Cannes; but henceforward, actions of the French Delegates are to be subject to Parliamentary approval. It is added that this attitude was defined when Mr. Lloyd George asked Mr. Poincare to go to Genoa with a view to entering into pledges on behalf of France.

ACID SQUIRTING OUTRAGES IN PARIS

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 9-15 p.m. March 23.

Paris.—Acid Squirting and dress slashing outrages as reported at end of January having shewn no signs of abatement, a private bill has been introduced into the Chamber penalising offenders with imprisonment.

BOTTOMLEY ONCE MORE.

FURTHER CHARGES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.

London.—Further charges against Mr. Horatio Bottomley were announced at Bow Street to-day, when the hearing of the charge of conversion to his own use of £5000 property of the Victory Bond Club was continued. The new charges are the taking of £15,000 sterling from an account of which he was the trustee to purchase the ex-German submarine Deutchland and fraudently converting to his own use £100,000 represented by allotment letters from the Bank of England in respect of Victory Bonds.

MR. CHURCHILL ON SOLUTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.

Questioned in the House of Commons on the situation on Ulster boundary Mr. Churchill read telegrams from both Irish Governments containing charges and counter charges of raids and terrorism. He thought the whole question of controlling the border would have to be reviewed at the earliest possible moment and Government might have to consider the forming of a curtain of Imperial troops between the warring sections in a similar way as had been adopted in Silesia.

LORD PEEL'S FORMAL APPOINTMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 23.

Lord Peel, in audience with His Majesty the King handed over the seals of the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, received the seals of the office of Secretary of State for India. He then took the oath of office and kissed hands on the appointment.

MORE MISSIONS FOR INDIA

AN INFLUENTIAL APPEAL

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 23.

Lords Crewe, Curzon, Chelmsford, Sir Arthur Lawley, General Monroe, General Sir Claud Jacob are among the signatories to a letter to the Press appealing for immediate help to meet the cost of passages and the outfit of a mission to help the English church people in India. It is estimated that at least £5,000 is required, and it is proposed to send at least twenty-four clergy, including the Bishop of Peterborough the Dean of Manchester and six women missioneries.

HIS MAJEST BETTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, March 24.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., March 23.

His Majesty the King is better but is remaining indoors at present owing to wintry weather.

"THE NEW ANGLE"

COUNCILS NOT FULLFILLING EXPECTATIONS.

REFORMS CAST INTO MELTING-POT.

THE TIMES" THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March, 22.
Recevd 4-30 p.m.

In a leading article, to-day on the situation created by the Legislative Assembly's treatment of the Budget, the "Times" says: "The crisis which was arisen cannot be said to be wholly due to the conduct of a contumacious character on the part of unofficial members of the Assembly. In the Budget of close upon a hundred million sterling, over forty per cent. represents military expenditure. Although heavy military charges partly arise from increased cost of food and other commodities, the Army estimates have been swollen by an unwise attempt to occupy Central Waziristan. When unofficial Indian members of the Legislative Assembly protest against the crushing burden of taxation for military purposes, where they have gone wrong is in methods of protest. Debarred as they are by the recent decision of the Law officers of the Crown from directly discussing military expenditure or voting upon it, they have adopted the expedient of wholesale refusal to vote supplies for other purposes. They begin with five per cent. reduction of various civil estimates but their real opportunity came when they were asked to vote new taxation to meet heavy deficits. They declined to double the salt tax, they refused to increase excise duty upon cotton goods and yesterday they voted against increasing Import duty upon cotton goods with an evident desire to enlist the sympathy of Lancashire.

COUNCIL NOT FULFILLING EXPECTATIONS.

In their crusade against military expenditure for the moment, they have almost brought the administration to a standstill but they have also done something which they evidently do not yet realise because they have probably made it necessary for Great Britain to reconsider the whole working of Constitutional Reforms in India. The Governor-General in Council can if he thinks fit, take steps to make good the financial deficit which the Assembly refuses to repair; but if he does so the Constitutional Reforms will be wrecked within little more than a year of inauguration. We do not see how an Assembly which flatly declines to vote supplies can long continue in existence and while by no means without sympathy with the objections raised to India's enormous outlay on defence, we deeply regret that Indian unofficial members have forced so perplexing a crisis. Their action is more deplorable because it comes at a time when evidence is accumulating that Provincial Legislative Assemblies, especially the Bengal Assembly, are not fulfilling the expectations.

GRANT OF REFORMS UNCONDITIONAL

When every allowance is made for the lack of India's experience of Parliamentary institutions, the conclusion is still almost inevitable that neither at Delhi nor in the Provinces are new Institutions proving as successful as was hoped. It is, therefore, necessary to point out that the grant of Constitutional reforms now on trial was by no means unconditional. In the famous announcement in the Commons on August 20th, 1917, to which we gave our warmest support, His Majesty's Government clearly declared they must be guided by co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of services would thus be conferred and by the extent to which it was found that confidence could be reposed in heir sense or responsibility. The Home Government promised progressive advancement if the experiment had favourable results but there is evident implication of possibly reverse steps if Indians do not co-operate in fulfilment of new duties and responsibilities. Both in Delhi and in the Provinces Indians seem to be casting the new Reforms into melting pot and they must not be surprised if their present attitude leads very soon to the examination of the whole problem from the new angle."

ASSEMBLY AND SUPPLIES

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 23.

While the "Times" opines that the Legislative Assembly's refusal to vote supplies will probably necessitate Britain's reconsidering the whole working of Reforms in India.

The "Manchester" Guardian adopts a sympathetic attitude, and suggests that the exercise of Government's arbitrary powers would be most unwise at present, and should be promptly ruled out. It says that the Assembly appears to have acted in accordance with what it held to be the best interests of India and in order to force Government to reduce the enormous military expenditure which the mass of the people of India feel they cannot afford. It has probably done no more than what Britons would have done in a like case. Government can get out of the difficulty temporarily by borrowing more than it intended. This appears to be the only solution possible now, but there should be retrenchment also.

Rival.—The ruling rate for foreign remittances to Russia through the Russian Imperial Bank is 580,000 Soviet roubles to a dollar.

IRISH TENSION.

INTENSE POLITICAL BITTERNESS.

"SITUATION HOURLY WORSENING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 23.

London.—The situation on the Ulster border is hourly worsening. The main scene of operations has suddenly shifted from Derry to Southwest Tyrone. Bodies of raiders have set fire to numerous farmsteads, attacked farmers and shot special constables.

The hottest fighting occured in Trillick District where the police barracks were compelled to send up Verey lights. Troops arrived, but the incendiaries were so numerous that they were unable to check the outrages.

A complete line of demarcation is now in the process of formation between the official territories of the North and the South. Troops are assembling on both borders and intense political bitterness prevails in both Dublin and Belfast.

AMENDMENT TO IRISH BILL.

GOVT. DEFEATED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 9-15 p.m. March 23.

In the course of a debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Bill, an amendment by which British Government's responsibility should be continued in so far as it concerned compensation for pensions of officials and police officers of South Ireland was carried to-day against Government by forty two votes to forty.

Government accepted two technical amendments affecting Ulster. Other amendments were defeated and withdrawn.

AIR FORCE VS. MILITARY.

CAPT. GUEST ON AVIATION ETHICS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd, 12-30 a.m., March 23.

Moving the Air estimates in the House of Commons Capt. Frederick Guest said that as a result of economies the Air Force had been weakened by an equivalent to four service units. It still composed of 31 squadrons of which 19 were abroad, including six in India, eight in Irak, three in Egypt and one in Palestine. He declared that in policing semi-civilised portions of the Empire, the Air Force was quicker and much cheaper and humaner and its effects were certainly not less lasting than the military expeditions. The evidence indictated that in conditions specially suited to it, the Air force was more effective than the military.

Capt. Guest gave as an instance of this, the suppression by two aeroplanes from Aden of the recent trouble in Somaliland, and also the suppression by eight aeroplanes within a week of the trouble in Irak, similar to the disorder which it took two brigades 2½ months to suppress in 1919. He paid a tribute to the value of the Cairo Baglad Air Route and to the Air Force in Trans-Jordania.

Referring to the transfer of responsibility in Mesopotamia from the army to the Air Force Capt. Guest said that there might be setbacks but they would only be temporary. Residents of Mesopotamia need not fear that their lives would be endangered by transfer. Referring to Civil aviation, he mentioned the Basra-Karachi flight in eleven hours and said the Imperial chain would be developed and then handed over to Civil aviation to be conducted on commercial lines.

TURCO-GREEK PROBLEM.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.

Paris.—Interviewed by the "Matin" Dignor Schanzer declared that Italy's attitude to the Near East Conference was not annexation of territory but if possible, economic expansion in accordance with the Tripartite 'agreement.' Turkey must be allowed to live, and in this respect her demands are reasonable.

The Conference would certainly find a means of recognising the Turkish independence without checking the development of Balkan peoples. The Allies must solve the problem solely from a general standpoint without favouring the Turks or the Greeks, and must only consider what was right and restore peace at any cost.

GENOA CONFERENCE & SOVIET

QUESTION OF RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 23.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that the Conference of Allied experts who are deliberating in London on the programme of the Genoa Conference, yesterday considered the question of a general treaty with the Soviet, the chief effect of which would be *de jure* recognition. The French and Belgian delegates, however, are reported to be reluctant to this proposal as they appear to consider such a recognition would strengthen the Moscow Government which might become aggressive regarding Siberia and, particularly, Saghalien.

WHAT THE MAHATMA STOOD FOR

MR. JAYAKAR'S TRIBUTE

BOMBAY WOMEN'S RESOLVE

TO POPULARISE KHADDAR.

I think the arrest and conviction of Mahatma Gandhi, at this crisis, is a great blunder. It shows how deplorably ignorant the Government in this country are of the deep currents of feeling running in the minds of the people whom they are called upon to govern. Mr. Gandhi was no doubt a bold and unsparing critic of the present system of administration, but in all his hostility and opposition to it he was singularly free from the taint of personal bitterness or race animosity, which are, after all, the two great dangers which Government by their attitude of callous disregard for the public sentiment are helping to make more and more imminent. It is a mistake to suppose that the discontent and resentment of which Government can form no adequate conception in their superior isolation—was of the Mahatma's making. He only relected, in this behalf, the national sentiment of wounded honour and self-respect. The indignation had been created by causes anterior to the Mahatma's descent into the political life of this country. It was entirely the creation of a policy of persistent and arrogant disregard of popular sentiments. What, however, steeled Mr. Gandhi's heart against bureaucratic misrule was the "blood and iron" administration of martial law by "the Strong Man" of the Punjab. The daily repetition of the stories of heartless cruelty practised in the name of "law and order," the helpless humiliation which he saw in the victims of the crawling and the flogging orders, and of the notorious massacre at the celebrated Baug—these were enough to turn a loyalist into a non-cooperator. As in his case, the sight of the Punjab blood has been responsible for many a violent conversion of honest political faith. But to the credit of the Mahatma it must be said that, in his case, his indignation did not deteriorate into a hatred of the *men* or of the *race* responsible for the bloodshed and dishonour, but was mainly directed towards the *system of rule* of which these ghastly incidents were, in his opinion, the most natural outcome. I shudder to think what form the deeply stirred sentiments of the people would have taken—what orgies of violent and brutal reprisals would have been perpetrated by Indians, if Mahatma Gandhi had not stepped into the breach, at the right moment, and by his sweet and angelic teachings, and his own personal example, transmuted the popular feeling of resentment into the impulse of self-sacrifice and self-exertion working at a high level of patriotism. It was impossible for him to control the onrush of this mighty wave of resentment, but he wisely directed it against the *system* of rule and thus saved from harm the *race* and the *persons* who were responsible for the dishonour of Indians. How often he has, by his clear reasoning, his inexhaustible store of facts and arguments, his appeals to the past history of the country and to the basic principles of Indian culture, turned away many an indignant young man from the path of violence, can only be known to those who have shared with him his daily toils. It can never be understood by those who have presumed to judge of him from the editor's chair or from the safe distance of hostile anonymity, to which some responsible Anglo-Indian newspapers, in Bombay and outside, had thrown open their wide columns. What vile calumnies were written about him from day to day and what a campaign of personal abuse carried on in the columns of papers which often pose themselves as patterns of journalistic decorum. This shower of calumny has not been without its effect. Government have felt bolder and bolder every day, and, with the weakening of his influence amongst a section of his followers due, no doubt, to the change of programme at Bardoli, they gathered sufficient courage to lay their hands on him. But, in doing so, they have taken away their best ally for peace and non-violence in the land. It is now an open secret that only two days before his arrest, he visited Ajmere and saved it by his sweet persuasiveness from the possibility of a violent outburst. That he should have been arrested for incitement to violence only two days after such meritorious services, only illustrates the enormous gulf that divides the people and their rulers in their thoughts and sentiments. It shows in what a cloudland of unrealities, the Government habitually live. Even the trying Judge was compelled to remark that in the eyes of millions of his countrymen the Mahatma was a great patriot and a great leader and even in the opinion of those who differed from him in politics he was a man of high ideals and noble and even saintly life. That such a man, whom the world would delight to honour has to be sent to jail, for his opposition to the methods of British Rule, is a condemnation which even this system of government, strong as it is in its loyal Councils and its sixty-two crores of annual military equipment, cannot long survive.

History records that in ancient times, no great edifice—be it a bridge, a palace or a tank—could arise except on foundations, which were firmly laid on the sacrifice of a dearly-loved object. Though the human race has travelled far from this untutored age of cruel and harsh practices, we have not yet emerged from the barbarism of mind which demands the sacrifice of a great and dearly loved fellow being as the price of awakening the pubilc conscience to the realization of habitual wrongs. The world has often passed by a heinous wrong in ignorance or contempt, until the sacrifice of a high life was offered as a price for its attention. India's Freedom has perhaps, in Divine Wisdom, needed the sacrifice of one, who was the soul of the nation's honour and the noblest product of its culture and patriotism. I have no doubt that our countrymen will bear this crisis with unruffled calm, but I have equally no doubt that many high placed men, controlling the policy of the present Government, will misinterpret our calm attitude as arising out of timidity and fright. We have to warn them however against this mistake, which they will make at their own peril. The country is quiet to-day, not because its indignation is unreal or superficial, not even because the vulgar threats of "hard fibre" of "the most determined people in the world" have frightened the Indian people. It is quiet because it wants to respect the memory of its great Leader, by proving itself to be worthy of his teaching that self-control is the first requisite of a people that aspire to be free.

The trial has not been without its effects. It has enabled Englishmen to discover to what heights of simplicity, courage and tenderness an Indian can rise. I understand that no less than four Englishmen were present at the trial, including the Judge and the Advocate-General, congratulate them. They got the chance of their life-time—of seeing a true Indian—so different from the specimens they usually meet in their clubs, dinners, court-houses or Council Halls. Let them go and proclaim to their friends the Indian they have seen. It is a pity that the Ruler of the Province missed the chance. He would have learnt, in a few hours, what his five or more years of Council Hall experience will never teach him—he would have seen an Indian, as he can be in his own setting of spirituality and culture, reposeful in the confidence and affection of his countrymen. He would have realized that "sport clubs" and Government Houses do not breed the right species.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

PANDITJI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a lecture on "The Present Situation" at the Kachi Dasa Oswal Mahajanwadi, Khadak, on Wednesday night.

The Panditji, who spoke in Hindi, said it grieved him very much not to have his brother Gandhi at the meeting, who was loved by them so dearly. He congratulated them on their following the instructions of the Mahatma to the letter and spirit in not observing *hartal* and in keeping themselves non-violent. But how would they cherish his memory green in their hearts? How were they going to show that they were worthy of his love for them, of his sacrifices for them? They could only do so by doing what he had asked them to do and that was by following the Bardoli resolutions. Even when entering the jail he had told his people implicitly to follow the resolutions passed at Bardoli. Only by obeying his instructions could they show to the world that they were worthy of him. It was thought by some that the Bardoli programme was one of weakness and that it gave up for ever the potent weapon of mass civil disobedience. That was a wrong impression. They must understand that a patient was given different medicines according to his condition of health, and the Bardoli programme was one such. The Bardoli programme was a very important one, a very vital one to right their wrongs of the Punjab and Khilafat. Therefore, they must follow it whatever happened. Mahatma Gandhi had to give up mass civil disobedience, because there was not the requisite atmosphere of non-violence in the country. Because the circumstances were not favourabe he had to give up his cherished object of taking up mass civil disobedience. Mr. Gandhi gave up mass civil disobedience not at anybody's suggestion, but because he thought the people were unfit to put that into practice. As for the Bardoli programme the speaker pleaded guilty to contributing his share to it. Indians were not in a position to practise violence. But, Gandhiji took up non-violence for its own sake, because it was good.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE.

The second plank of his programme was truth. With truth and non-violence he wanted to reconquer freedom for India. Their sacred books had told them repeatedly that truth would conquer, and if Mr. Gandhi was wrong so were their Vedas which had said the same thing. With these two great weapons of truth and non-violence, they must win in the end, whatever might happen. After non-violence came the second step in their programme and that was joining the Congress. Everyone in this country, excepting children,

(Continued on next page.)

DR. MAHMUD ARRESTED.

ON WARRANT FROM BEHAR GOVT

HIS MESSAGE.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, was arrested on Thursday afternoon at 2 p.m. under a warrant issued by the Bihar and Orissa Government. The charges made against Dr. Mahmud specified in the warrant, are under the now-familiar Section 124-A. As Dr. Mahmud's arrest was expected a large number of his friends and office-bearers of the Central Khilafat Committee were present at the offices of the Committee on Sandhurst Road, where the police were awaiting Dr. Mahmud's return from a round of visits on business. After the arrest had been made, Dr. Syed Mahmud was warmly congratulated by his friends and co-workers and garlanded by Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. Dr. Mahmud was then escorted by all present, down the stairway leading from the Khilafat Committee's offices to the street where a taxi was awaiting him and departer in custody to an inspiring chorus of "*Allah-o-Akbar*" in which the treble of the boys of the Ghazi Mustafa Kemal High School and the deep bass of the Khilafat workers blended as voices blend in a hymn. The scene was an affecting one, and those present were visibly moved Among Dr. Syed Mahmud's friends present were Messrs. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, H. A. S. Khatri, Moazzim Ali, Zahoor Ahmed and many other Khilafat workers and office-bearers. The Congress was represented by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, who appeared in the best of spirits was asked by our representative for a farewell message. His reply was brief and to the point—as befitted a Khilafat Secretary:—"My message", he said, "is Hindu-Muslim unity at all costs. Without it, our Hindu brothers cannot win Swaraj, and we, Muslims of India, cannot save the Khilafat cause from failure."

GOOD-BYE.

SCENES AT THE ARREST.

(BY "DAOUD.")

Good Muslims are not superstitious—but there is a bed in the residential portion of the Headquarters of the Central Khilafat Committee of India which has a history and a tradition. For, on that bed five Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee of India have successively slept the sleep of the just—the sleep of men tired out after hard work in the cause of Islam. And from that bed five Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee of India have risen to go forth to prison. The tradition of that bed will doubtless be maintained, so far as its occupants are concerned, till *Swaraj* and the satisfactory settlement of the Khilafat demands have fulfilled the Mission of the Central Khilafat Committee. Who knows, but in some historical museum of the free India of the future, that bed will be installed as a relic of India's great struggle for freedom? But it is a very ordinary bed to look at—you may buy another like it at the first furniture mart you enter. It fills half the wall-space of a small room—the Honorary Secretary's residential chamber—at the Headquarters of the Central Khilafat Committee and when I first saw it yesterday, it was being used as a settee by a about a dozen men and a boy. That boy's father had once slept on the bed for the lad was the youngest son of Moulana Shaukat Ali—but his open face and clear eyes were untroubled by any thoughts about the position that bed held in India's history. There was not room on the historic improvised settee for all the persons in that room. They were lined against the walls and seated on chairs and they filled the room so that a man could hardly move without being compelled to apologise to his neighbour for an unintentional sin against the vow of non-violence and his neighbour's pet corn. Some of them were elderly leaders of Nationalist thought and activity; some of them were young men with the fire of youth's enthusiastic patriotism within their hearts, and all of them were supremely matter-of-fact and wore the air of men who know what they want, and are entirely confident of getting it. They were all there, as I was myself, for the purpose of saying good-bye to Dr. Syed Mahmud, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. Below, in the street, three policemen were waiting. They had been waiting a little time, for the man whom they had been sent to arrest was out. He had been apprised of the policemen's vigil and was hastening as fast as a motor-car could bear him from Mahim to give himself up. So they waited—Dr. Syed Mahmud's friends and co-workers in the "wanted" Secretary's private bedchamber and the police in the Street downstairs. The absence of the "wanted" man at the time the police arrived to apprehend him had allowed the news of his forthcoming arrest to spread. It reached me in Medows Street, which accounts for my presence in Dr. Mahmud's crowded bed-chamber waiting for the Doctor to return and be arrested.

Then Dr. Mahmud entered. The Police with surprising tact did not arrest him on the street as he left his car. They allowed him time to visit his room where his friends waited to welcome him. And though, as I have said, the countenances of all the persons in that room were very impassive, Dr. Mahmud's expression was the least concerned of any there. He had been expecting his arrest, he told me, and seemed a trifle relieved that the period of waiting had come to an end. He greeted his friends affectionately and proceeded immediately to sort out his papers—handing his younger brother those that were personal letters and rendering unto the Khilafat Committee Office Superintendent the papers that concerned the Committee. By his side sat Seth Chotani, burly, genial, and seeming a little bored with what must be to every Khilafat worker almost an every-day event. Only the occasional movement of his fingers round the cigarette he was smoking betokened that he realised he was to witness the arrest of a great and trusted friend. At the side of the President of the Central Khilafat Committee was Mr. S.R. Bomanjee. He was there to represent the Congress and his community at a ceremony of immense national significance but little outward display of emotion. For the Muslim workers of the Khilafat Committee do not deal in tears. They are a cheerful band as all brave men are. And L. R. Tairsee, by my side in spotless *khuddar*, talked animatedly a few minutes with Moazim Ali, whose arm affectionately thrown across the Congressman's shoulders appeared to me a symbol of the Hindu-Muslim Unity whose preservation was the burden of Dr. Syed Mahmud's farewell message to the public. As the moments wore on to the time of the arrest when a policeman entered the passage, emotion intruded into faces that fought against it. Even rollicking Zahoor Ahmed looked strained and nervous when Dr. Syed Mahmud rose hastily and hurried to the passage outside where a Sub-Inspector of Police in mufti and a scarlet fez arrested him—saying something quite inaudible in the hum of many voices. The policeman then stepped back, and the arrested man passed down the passage being embraced by, and shaking hands with, all his many friends who now lined the passage and blocked his way. Seth Chotani, for all his seeming state of boredom while waiting in the Doctor's room, had not been neglectful of the demands of the occasion. He had procured as though by magic, a garland and a bouquet of flowers—that touching Indian tribute of respect. These he now bestowed upon Dr. Syed Mahmud—and never was State investiture of the highest order of nobility—the greatest token of honour—made more gracefully. Simultaneously there burst out a deep cry from a hundred throats of what is surely the grandest hymn, slogan, prayer and praise to which a man may give utterance. Coming as it did at this moment of a Nationalist's and a Muslim's arrest, its appeal was intensely dramatic and sublime. "Allah-o-Akbar!" ("God is Greatest!") shouted the throng, and the children of the Ghazi Mustapha Kemal High School who had crowded down to the street, lifted treble voices in echo. It is a gratifying tribute to the Government's recognition of the sincerity of India's Nationalists in their creed of non-violence, that they should despatch three unarmed Police Inspectors to do the work for which an armed battalion would be deputed anywhere else in the world. As the arrested man was descending the stairs, with his solitary police escort separated from him by a press of the Khilafat Secretary's friends, there boomed out what might have been guns fired in salute of a great one's departure. Excavators had chosen this moment to indulge in blasting operations where doubtless a new building will later appear. But the booming came to us as cannon fired in salute of my friend, Syed Mahmud, as he entered a waiting motor car and was borne away to his prison.

GERMANY'S DEBT.

FRANCE'S SHARE IN REPARATIONS.

COMMISSION'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 23.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Mar. 24.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission's decisions include an arrangement whereby of 1,450 millions gold marks in kind, France will receive 950. Also, suspension of payments temporarily permitted will be considered by the Commission on May 31st. If the Commission is not satisfied that the efforts are being made to meet the instalments, it may demand a payment of the overdue amounts within a fortnight.

In addition to stipulating that any unpaid balances of 1921 and 1923 will be considered as a debt at five per cent interest, the Reparations Commission demands that Germany shall immediately draw up a scheme increasing taxation in 1922-23 budget by at least sixty milliards paper marks and reducing expenditure.

GERMANY'S FINANCE.

DEMANDS SEVERE AND HUMILIATING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.
Recd. 0.30 a.m. March 24.

Berlin.—The Reparations Commission's decisions have arrived like a bombshell. The Foreign Acairs Committee hastily adjourned and the Cabinet was summoned.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that instead of alleviting Germany's finance the decision has done the opposite.

The "Deutche Allgemeine" declares that the decision is brimming over with unprecedented penalties.

The "Vorwaerts" predicts unusual excitement especially among the workers.

The "Berlin Tageblatt" describes the demands as especially severe and humiliating.

GERMANY'S PAYMENTS FOR 1922.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 22.

Paris.—The Reparations Commission has fixed Germany's payments for 1922 under the heads of Reparations and costs of the Armies of Occupation at 720,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind.

FINANCIAL PUZZLE

CUE TO ITS SOLUTION.

MR. KALE'S MOTION IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 22.

The Council of State met to-day to dispose of three non-official resolutions. The first was moved by Mr. Kale who urged Government to place, on the table of this House, a full statement showing the gains and the losses that have accrued to Government since the year 1917-18, on the capital as well as the revenue, in connection with the sale of council drafts and reverse councils, the revaluation of sterling securities and gold in the Currency Reserve, the purchase and sale of gold, the purchase of silver, and the coinage and the issue of rupees to the public, the repayment by the British Government in London of money disbursed on its behalf in this country, and the remittance transactions between India other countries generally showing how the losses were met and the gains have been disposed of, and to consider the desirability of reexamining the basis of the exchange value of the rupee on which the accounts are being kept particularly with reference to remittances to and from this country. He said his object was to ask Government to clarify the whole position so far as remittance and general exchange transactions were concerned. There was an impression that the Government of India incurred huge losses on account exchange policy and it had been worked out by authorities on the subject that the figure stood at about fifteen crores of rupees. Many of the gains and losses shown in the accounts were stated to be nominal and that some of them were real. The whole of their difficulties arose out of the rupee being put on a two shillings basis and the necessity of finding money for what was called the sterling obligations during the war owing to a raise in the price of silver, owing to the accumulation of funds in England, and the necessity of finding money for the prosecution of the war. There were many exchange transactions between England and India some of which contained an element of artificiality, and he therefore, wanted to know what was the actual gain or loss proceeding. Mr. Kale quoted figures to show that the losses on account of these transactions had been accumulating year by year and maintained that these facts could not be explained away. Secondly, he wanted Government to consider the disparity between the current rate of exchange and the nominal rate of exchange and asked whether it would not be possible to modify the two shillings basis and bring to a reasonably practical limit in view of the difficulties which India had encountered during the last few years.

HON. MR. COOK'S KINDLY SNUB TO HON. MR. KALE.

The Hon. Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary, in accepting the resolution said that it was not necessary to have made a recommendation in order to extract information from the Finance Department. The Finance Department was always ready to give every kind of information it could possibly procure. Perhaps Mr. Kale wanted by this resolution to draw prominently their attention to the difficulties and anomalies which at present existed in their accounts. There was practically no difference between Government and Mr. Kale on the general principles. But it was entirely a misnomer to think that Government were budgetting for the next year a loss of fifteen crores on account of exchange transactions. Rightly or wrongly Government were maintaining their accounts on the basis of two shillings per rupee. He admitted that they had a rate which, as things had been during the last year, was very markedly divergent from the actual facts. It had necessitated large adjustments and had caused complications and difficulties in Government accounts. He also admitted that he probability of a real rate coming up again seemed to be remote. At the same time it was not right that they should, by a stroke of the pen, go back to one shilling four pence basis. For some months past, exchange had been, within a penny or so, fluctuating round about one shilling four pence. If it continued to behave like that for a further long period then there would be no excuse to maintain any longer this artificial rate. But it was not an easy matter to switch from one basis to another. The House might, therefore, rest satisfied that Government though it might move slowly, would move as soon as they felt that they could with confidence recast their accounts on the new basis.

LOSS OF ACCOUNT OF EXCHANGE.

Mr. Sethna asked about the loss on account of exchange under each head in the Budget so that people might know where exactly they stood. Asit is, the position was very confusing. For example, Army expenditure was put down at 62 and half crores. But, acording to the statement made by Mr. Cook the other day, it was 68 crores.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha wanted Government to clarify the account not from their but public point of view. The whole system of accounts or book-keeping required to be radically altered. Let both the eyes and ears of Government be open to the public complaints regarding their faulty system of keeping accounts.

After Mr. Kale briefly replied, Mr. Cook, the Finance Secretary, explained that Government did show the losses in exchange under commercial heads to the extent of five crores. As regards the other ten crores, it was true that they were slumping together all the items under the general head exchange. But Government would consider the distribution of these ten crores also under the various non-commercial heads. The resolution was then put and carried.

WHAT THE MAHATMA STOOD FOR.

(Continued from previous page.)

must join the Congress. If everyone of them was a member of the Congress, it would be impossible for the mad outrages of Bombay to recur again in this country; if all the Indians were members of the Congress it would not be possible again to have such diabolical incidents as at Chauri-Chaura. There might be differences of opinion amongst them, but that did not mean that they must break each other's heads, or kill each other. They must make it a point, they must make it a principle of theirs, never to raise their hands against another Indian because he did not agree with them or differed from them. Not for a single moment did he say that N.C.O.'s themselves were guilty of perpetrating these crimes, both at Bombay and Chauri-Chaura. But they were Indians after all, and they must take the responsibility on their shoulders. One truthful man, one non-violent man, was a greater asset than thousands of others who did not follow these vital principles. They had the example of Mahatma Gandhi before them; because he was absolutely truthful and non-violent whole India adored him and followed him. Therefore, it was essential for them to rid their volunteer organisations of all excrecences.

ALL-EMBRACING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

It was essential that they must also increase the membership of the Congress to the requisite number of more than one crore. It was not enough to become Congress members simply by paying 4 annas as their fees. They must follow the principles underlying the Congress creed. They must have patriotism, and love for their country. If they wanted to achieve Swaraj they must first of all have at least an appreciable number of the inhabitants of India in the Congress fold. Did they hope to achieve Swaraj without work, without any effort on their part? They must be patriotic in the first place and then only could they achieve the object which they had so much at heart. If they did not feel for their own country, if they did not feel for the sufferings of their countrymen, how could they expect to win Swaraj? The object and goal of the Congress was to achieve Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. Non-Cooperation was the means to an end; their end was Swaraj and they had every right to change their programme according to their changed circumstances. They must impress upon all that by joining the Congress they need not necessarily be non-cooperators; the Congress was their national organisation and it was wide enough and large enough for all parties. It could hold both cooperators and non-cooperators. They could both work hand-in-hand for the regeneration of India, for the common good and common prosperity.

CULT OF KHADDAR.

The next thing was the use of Khaddar and the giving up all foreign things. He, for one, thought that Gandhi cap was a most beautiful head-gear; after seeing all kinds of foreign caps, red and black, his eyes were relieved to see these beautiful white caps. He thought their snow-white Khadi dress was not only the most becoming, but also the most auspicious. He was grieved to see that while foreign cloth was cheaper in India, the mill-made cloth was sold at a higher price, simply because Indians bought country-made goods out of patriotic motives. He would appeal to the mill-owners to think over this injustice and not to kill for ever the goose that laid the golden eggs. Let the mills get even 20 per cent. profit, but let them not charge the exorbitant prices, they were now charging to the people. If they persisted in their unpatriotic actions, the only course left open to them would be to ask the Indian people only to use Khaddar, purely hand-spun and hand-woven. Then the mill-owners were bound to come to terms. The next thing was the raising of the depressed classes, to lift them up from their present fallen condition.

He was asked, what about their constructive programme? He had already told them the previous day that they were drafting a scheme for giving them full responsible Government, and for that purpose a league would be established to popularise the scheme. He was sorry his Congress friends had misunderstood him. What he had said was that the League would be established for the purpose of carrying through to a complete success the ideals and objects which the Congress had kept before the country. He for one would deprecate all attempts to minimise or reduce the Congress programme or ideals. He would assure them again and again that the League was for the purpose of carrying out the Congress programme to a complete success. He was always loyal to the Congress, and he would always be so.

THE NEW LEADER.

Mrs. Naidu said it was unnecessary to thank the Panditji on their behalf. Mr. Malaviya had told Gandhiji that he would work in such a manner for his Motherland that he himself would be surprised at it. A few years ago no one knew of the name of Gandhi, but the name of Panditji was even then a household word in this country. He fully possessed the confidence of the Mahatma and he was the only Indian who could take the place of their beloved leader. Mahatma Gandhi had given them a four-fold programme—the first step was to wear Swadeshi cloth that outer sign of their inner patriotism. So long as Indians were not ready to sacrifice their everything, their very lives, they would not get Swaraj. She requested the Panditji to become the leader of India, to take up the work which Mahatma Gandhi had left unfinished and to bring it to a success by winning Swaraj. Mahatma Gandhi had asked the Panditji not to waste his efforts in getting his release and the latter had agreed to do so; but he had promised the Mahatma that he would do his best to win Swaraj for their country. Only by sacrifice would they win their goal, and only by sacrifice would they win Swaraj and to that goal the Panditji would lead India.

The Panditji said he wanted to remove one wrong impression which was created by a paragraph which had appeared in many newspapers. It was stated that he would work so much and so well that the Mahatma himself would be surprised and that he would leave the world better for his exertions. He was not presumptious enough to say anything of the kind, about his own work. It was the Mahatma who, out of pure love for the speaker, had said that and not, the speaker himself.

WOMEN'S DUTY.

"PUT ON KHADI"

A very crowded meeting of the women of different communities of Bombay was held on Thursday afternoon at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, when Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke on "The present situation," Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

The object of the meeting, was first explained in Gujrathi by Mrs. Kasturbai and then in Marathi by Mrs Avantikabai Gokhalay, who said it was their duty to get the Mahatma released from the jail where he had been imprisoned for their sake. For our liberty he had lost his. The Mahatma had asked her to do her best to introduce the spinning wheel in every household. Were their hearts made of stone that they were not feeling for him and his sufferings and going on with their old ways? She hoped that for their love of the Mahatma they would heed his message and carry it through.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was then unanimously passed by the meeting:—This meeting composed of the women of different communities residing in Bombay takes note with feelings of deep gratitute of the self-with services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi during the short period of 18 months, during which time he incessantly worked night and day, without caring for the consequences, by utilising the mighty weapon of non-violent non-co-operation by carrying on an incessant fight, in open day light with his soulforce with the British Government, who had succeeded in the last great war, with a view to redressing the triple national wrongs of the Punjab, the Khilafat and the Swaraj, and thereby having furnished a unique example of the noblest kind of patriotism, not only to India, but to the whole world. This meeting also unanimously and fully supports the Congress programme passed by the Working Committee at Bardoli with a view that during Mahatma Gandhi's absence, the great fight with the Government may not suffer in any way. This meeting further earnestly requests the women of Bombay that they will in Mahatma Gandhi's absence, with their heart and soul, carry out such and every word of the great message to take up the Swadeshi cause and to introduce the spinning wheel everywhere, which he delivered from the Saharmati Jail with a view not only to get Swaraj but to bring about his release, and the meeting hopes that the women of Bombay will consider it their sacred duty to give this much recompense to the Mahatma by becoming volunteers of the Rashtriya Shres Sabha in thousands and to get the *charkha* introduced in each and every household and to see that men, women and children put on a handspun and hand-woven cloth and thereby express their unselfish love both towards him and their dear Motherland.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH.

The Panditji, who spoke in Hindi, said the country was under a great calamity. Their grief at the incarceration of the Mahatma was great, but the grief of the country was ever greater. Their best sons were in jail; their leaders like Mr. Nerhu, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. C. R. Das and others were in jail. Thirty-two crores of Indians were being ruled over by a handful of men from a distant foreign country and the best of their brothers had to serve in a subordinate position. Was that not a great matter of shame to them? Was it not up to them to remove this shame? It was the duty of evedy one of them to fill their hearts with love for their country; it was their duty to be patriotic and work for their country. Women must play no mean part in the nation regeneration of India. They were the other half of the National organisation and work, and without then India would not be able to achieve the object she had in view. During the last great war women of the different belligerent countries took part in the war, though not as actual combatants.

WHAT WOMEN SHOULD DO.

Funditji, continuing asked the women to organise themselves, to ronsider over the cause of their present fall and to devise means to raise themselves up. He asked them to use *khaddar;* if not *khaddar* at least Swadeshi cloth. It was the use of foreign cloth which had brought them so low; they must read the past history of both India and England and they would at once find all the means used by England to ruin the spinning and weaving industry of this country. He asked them to make a resolve there and then to spread the use of Swadeshi and to give up foreign clothes. They must visit every house and induce its inmates to use Swadeshi cloth. No greater service than that could they render to their countrymen. If they were only resolved they could stop this traffic in foreign cloth in two or three months. It was in their hands to stop buying foreign cloth and would they fail to do their duty to their country? He had been told that as soon as the sentence was pronounced on the Mahatma orders for thousands of bales of foreign cloth had been placed, with foreign merchants— Was that the proper thing for them to do? Were not Indians ashamed to do such a thing?

It was quite possible to spin fine yarn in this country and only forty years ago, a friend of his had told him, that fine yarn was being spun in his village? Why had they given up this old craft? Could they not revive it? Women were now wasting their time playing bridge and could they not employ it more usefully in spinning? He asked the women to devote a portion of their time to spinning for the sake of their country. If they could only do that they could clothe their thousands of sisters who had no clothes to wear and were going about almost naked. If they would but devote two hours a day to spinning, what a great boon they would confer on their sisters! (One lady intervened here and introduced another who she said had made a resolution never to take her daily food unless she succeeded in selling 16 Swadeshi *sarees* every day. She carried about these *sarees* from door to door and sold them to women and without doing that she never tasted either food or water).

Mr. Malaviya then concluded his speech by exhorting the women to take up spinning and weaving and give up foreign clothes.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said the first and the last message of the Mahatma was that they should spin. They could win Swaraj either by means of non-violence, or by Swadeshi. By using Swadeshi they could bring prosperity to the doors of their poor sisters, who were now starving. By using foreign clothes they were contributaries to the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and were they going to remain under that shame? They need not go out of their houses and fight the battle of their country with weapons; they could do that in their own houses by means of the Spinning wheel. Mahatma Gandhi had said that he did not want to live among slaves and that there was freedom and God in the jail. Therefore he had gone there. For their crimes, for their faults, for their selfishness, he had gone to jail and were they going to keep him there for ever? Let them tell Mahatma Gandhi that the women of India were ready to do his bidding, to sacrifice themselves. For his sake. Let them tell th Mahatma that they were ready to wear Swadeshi and give up the use of foreign clothes; let them tell him that they were ready to serve their country cost them what it might.

"CARRY ON WORK"

MAHATMA'S APPEAL TO BI AMMAN.

Mahamtmaji sent a farewell message soon after his conviction through Mr. Moazzam Ali to Bi Amman which runs as follows:—

"Tell Bi Amman to pray for me and for all of us and to carry on the work which we are leaving behind. Her prayers and work will be quite sufficient to ensure our quick release and success."

BI AMMAN'S REPLY.

Bi Amman appeared to be very much affected after receiving this message and said that she was feeling Mahatmaji's arrest and conviction as much as she did the arrest and conviction of her sons and has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Gandhi.—

"I am much touched receiving Mahatmaji's farewell message to me through you. I desire to assure him of carrying on his work to my best capacity in this old age until the achievement of our triple goal. Mahatmaji's incarceration in the Khilafat cause has still further strengthened Hindu-Muslim unity and much enabled our common religious and national struggle. I shall fervently continue to pray for his release as I do for my sons Shaukat and Mhammed and all others who are in jail. Please convey my love and benedictions to him and Shankarlal, his disciple and companion. By your noble struggle with him in South Africa you are already much seasoned home. You will not much brood over his absence from you and the children. God willing, he will soon be restored to us in greater glory. Love to Ramdas, Devidas and grandchildren. I shall come to Ahmedabad after visiting Bijapur."

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS AND KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

Bi Amman appeals to all Mussalmans of India in general and all workers and Khilafat Committees in particular to gird up thear loins and work with tenfold zeal and energy. "Stand firm, prepare yourself fully to face the situation with undaunted courage and determined will. The greatest man in the world has sacrificed himself for the cause of Islam and the Khilafat. Let his incarceration in the path of truth and righteousness infuse fresh spirit in you and enable you to achieve our common goal with accelerated speed. When the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs are redressed and Swaraj attained, you will earn an everlasting fame in this world and handsome reward from God in the hereafter." She urges upon people to bycott foreign cloth and use Khaddar and keep Hindu-Muslim unity in tact. Bi Amman is shortly proceeding on Berar and Kathiawar tours after visiting Bijapur.

MAHATMA'S ARREST INOPPORTUNE.

SPIRIT WILL NEVER BE KILLED.

Asked his opinion in regard to the arrest conviction of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. H. P. Mody said: In my opinion Mr. Gandhi has been arrested at a psychologically wrong moment. But I am not surprised at it because the Government of India has within the last few years developed a positive genius for doing things at the wrong moment. If the arrest had taken place immediately after say—the Bombay riot or Chauri Chaura, Tragedy then it could not well have been said that it was unjustifiable. Mr. Gandhi had challenged authority and he himself could have been the last man to complain if he had been arrested. As matters stand however it appears from the Bardoli and Delihi decisions that bitter experience was gradually forcing the conviction upon Mr. Gandhi that the country was not ripe for receiving his doctrines and carrying them into effect in the manner he desired. It appears to me therefore a singularly inopportune moment for arrest.

About the sentence what can one say except that the object was to get Mr. Gandhi out of the way for a number of years till the political conditions settled down to admit of his release.

Well, it does not strike me as severe. I am inclined to think Mr. Gandhi will be treated with the greatest consideration while he is in prison. The conduct of the presiding Judge was admirable. The whole trial was conducted on all sides with dignity. Nothing has become Mr. Gandhi during his remarkable political career so much as his extremely dignified and impressive exit from the political stage for the time being. It must enhance the admiration of all for his wonderful personality. In like manner nothing in the non co-operation movement has impressed me so much as the admirable restraint with which his followers have viewed the disappearance of the great apostle of the movement. This I am free to admit in spite of the fact that I do not believe in the Non-co-operation movement, particularly so as I belong to the school of Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokahale, sturdy patriots who never lost heart midst the greatest discouragement.

I am of the opinion that the removal of his towering personality will rob Non-co-operation of all the tremendous driving force which lay behind his personality. However that may be, I am sure that the spirit behind the movement will never be killed, though various external aspects in which it is manifesting itself at the present moment may disappear. It is imperative therefore that some solution must be found for the three outstanding questions of the hour. It is a thousand pities that the Government of India in spite of Mr. Gandhi's ostensibly unbending attitude at the Representative Conference should have refused to meet at a Round Table the various section of Indian political opinion. In any event, after the Bardoli decision it seemed as if the necessary atmosphere the Government of India required had been created and though that decision was somewhat qualified at the All-India Congress Committee's Session at Delhi the extreme step to arrest Mr. Gandhi ought not to have been resorted to until all avenues to a peaceful settlement had been explored. It seems to me that the Government have for some years past not known their own minds. They appear to be afraid to strike at the right moment, and carry their patience some times to inordinate lengths but when they do strike, they seize the psychologically wrong moment so that they often fail to carry with them even the moderate section of Indian public opinion. However that may be, I wish the Government would realize that they have not done with the non co-operation movement by simply arresting Mr. Gandhi. There are forces at work which will always threaten the peace of the country and unless a real effort is made to understand the motive power behind them the country must continue to reamain in the throes of a dangerous unrest.

SIR. G. K. PAREKH'S VIEW.

Interviewed by a representative of "Bombay Chronicle" Sir G. K. Parekh regretted that the Government were forced to take action against such a saintly person as Mahatma Gandhi and said in his opinion in the whole of India there has not been a single selfless and more patriotic politician than Mahatma Gandhi.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ARREST

CABLEGRAMS FROM AFRICA.

The Central Khilafat Committe, Bombay, has received the following Cablegrams from Africa, regarding Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

FROM DURBAN.

"Mass meeting Natal Indian Congress trusts men and women India will be true to ideal and teachings of Mahatma Gandhijee in his absence practicing non vionent non co-operation respecting life and property. Indians proud Mrs Gandhi noble example Indians womenhood inspiration to patient long sufferings Indians to be true to themselves and their country Tuesday observed as day of prayer all business closed."

FROM ZECRUSTTUL.

"Indian community deplores and protests the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and fully support his aims, Convey our sincere congrats to Mahatma. Indian Community."

BURHANPUR'S TRIBUTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BURHANPUR, March 22.

The news of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and again his sentence had a profound effect on the people, and they implicitly obeyed the instructions regarding the avoidance of any demonstrations.

Last night, there was a mass meeting at Ghandhi Chowk, at which Maulana Abdul Kayum proposed, and after seconding, passed a resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi in appropriate terms.

Gra[illegible] Congress and Khilafat workers Loya[illegible] the formation of regular Pan-announced [illegible] which work was hitherto chayat courts [illegible] This news has created carried irregularly. [illegible] and workers expect sufficient enthusiasm [illegible] more constructive work now.

AGRA'S TRIBUTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, March 26.

A huge public meeting attended by about 8,000 persons was held last night to congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on his long sentence. Messrs. Devidas Gandhi and Rajendra Prasad of Behar, who were here delivered impressive speeches on the constructive programme of the day.

Vigorous efforts are being made to spread Swadeshi.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS TRIBUTE TO MR MONTAGU

The following cable has been sent to the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu by Prof. S. C. Mukherji, President of the Indian Christian Association, Secretary Indian Christians "All-India Council of Indian Christians expresses profound sorrow at your resignation and high appreciation of your genuine friendship for, and courageous championship of India."

NEW TAXATION PASSED.

TWENTY CRORES.

NON-OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 23.

The Finance Bill has been passed, the Legislative Assembly having refused only nine and a half crores out of the total taxation of twentynine crores. On the other hand, they have transferred three crores of the interest on Paper Currency Reserve to revenue, the final result being that there is an uncovered deficit of nine crores and sixteen lakhs.

The Assembly has, therefore in spite of the axe of the Democratic Party, agreed to new taxations to the extent of practically twenty crores, provided, of course, the Governor-General does not object to the reductions made. Sir Malcolm Hailey the Finance Member, in his final speech on the Bill, indicated that Government of India could not run the administration with a huge uncovered deficit, but he winded up with the observation that they would take due note of the express desire of the Assembly that there should be retrenchment and economy—all possible reductions. This retrenchment and economy must come in the Military Budget which, as Mr. Ginwalla so aptly expressed, was the chief offender and must be severely punished. But the Finance Member repeated Lord Rawlinson's considered and determined" opinion that the military expenditure was put at the lowest possible minimum and could not therefore, be further reduced. If this all devouring and all desolating Moloch could not be touched, what is the use of appointing a Retrenchment Committee? This proposed Committee can do no better than the Standing Finance Committee. At best, it can reduce the number of peons and clerks, but not touch the salaries of highly paid officers.

TAXES ALL ROUND.

From the first April, the people will be taxed in all directions, with no avenue of escape. The increase in third and intermediate class fares will hold good, the increase in postage has been blessed even by the Democratic Party, whose leaders seemed to have been won over by officialdom. At the last moment, the duty on kerosine has been accepted on the specious information that the charitably disposed Burma Oil Company has decided to reduce the price of oil, although no assurance was given that he reduced price would be of a permanent character and, in fact, all the necessaries of life, except salt, had been heavily taxed. What is even more surprising is that the Assembly, though it consists of a large number of protectionists, had to yield to Mr. Rhode's proposal that there should be no increase in import duty on cotton piece-goods. When this motion was brought forward by the member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the non-official House could not make up its mind one way or the other. They hesitated, argued, vacillated, favoured protection at one time and then were carried away by the arguments of the capitalists, with the result that even those who were expected to vote for protection, were found to be in the opposite camp. The division list on this proposal is of interesting reading revealing, as it does, the divergence of views and the conflict of interests. Those who voted for the motion that there should be no increase of tax on imported peice-goods were sixty-eight, including Sir Sivaswami Iyar, Mr. Cotelingam, Mr. Joshi, Sir Montagu Webb, Mr. Spence, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Percival, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Harachandrai Vishandas, Mr. Krishnaswami Rao, Mr. Kamat, Mr. Wali Mahomed Hudsanally, Dr. Sarbadhikari, Mr. Innes, Col. Waghorn, Dr. Sapru, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir William Vincent, Mr. J. N. Mukerjee, Mr. Darey, Lindsay, Mr. Deny's Bray, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Sydney Crookshank, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmad, Mr. Bagde, Mr. Barua, Dr. Gour, Mr. Latte, Dr. Nandlal, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. P. V. Sreenivasa Rao, and Mr. Subrahmanyam. Those who voted against the motion, that is, those who were in favour of protection were thirty, including Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Munshi Iswar Saran, Mr. Seshagir Iyer, Mr. J. Choudhri, Mr. Manmohandas, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. M. K. Reddi, Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. T. P. Mukerjee, Mr. Agnihotri, Mr. Mukundaraja Iyengar, Mr. Girdharidas, Mr. Ginwalla and Professor Shahani. The attitude of some of the members of the Fiscal Commission shown in this list is a clear indication of the nature of the report that we might expect from them. On this question Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, however, remained neutral.

PASSING OF THE BILL.

Now that the Finance Bill has been passed in this form, giving to Government practically every power they wanted to tax the people, it behoves the country to declare unequivocally that their so called representatives in the Assembly, with a few honourable exceptions, have not safeguarded their interests, but have allowed themselves to be sold away, body and soul, to their patrons in Delihi. The Democratic Party ought to have blocked the Finance Bill and refused to agree to its passage. Mr. Ginwalla was the only member who dared to say "no" to the Bill being passed. But what about the other one hundred and odd people who adorned the so many benches? Why should not the Democratic Party solidly vote against the third reading of the bill *en bloc?* It would not have been an unconstitutional prosedure if they had done so. In fact, they thought of such a step on the 1st March, when the Finance Member introduced this Budget of Tears, but there was the effect of time, the influence of friends, and the persuasions of interested parties, and the threats of bureaucracy that there would be no Swaraj. Hence the Bill becomes an Act to be formally blessed to-morrow by that "Amen Sabha," the Council of State, and assented to by the Governor-General.

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SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, in moving his resolution in the Council of State for the appointment of a Committee to consider the best means of helping the ship-building industry in this country, in the course of his speech said:—

This resolution is not likely to tread on the toes of vested interests and I believe, therefore, that this resolution will be unanimously accepted by this Council. When all European countries desire to have their own merchantile marine, India, which has a coast line of 4,500 miles, would naturally like to have a merchantile marine of her own. This desire is quite natural not only for self-protection and protection of her industries, but also because it would provide work for skilled and unskilled artisans in manufacturing ships. India had even before the Christian era her own ships. Going back to the *Vedas*, we find reference made of ships therein. God *Varuna* is asked to protect ships as they are carrying passengers. So even in the Vedic times, which may be about 5000 B.C., or even before, we had our shipping industry. Coming to recent times, we have merely to refer to a book by Radha Kumud Mukerjee. He gives the progress of the shipping industry from the very earliest times, and that shows that this industry has been in existence for so many centuries. Up to even the beginning of the 19th century, India was building her own ships. In 1800, Lord Wellesley reported that:—

"From the quantity of private tonnage at command at the port of Calcutta, from the state of perfection which the art of ship-building has already attained in Bengal, promising still more rapid progress and supported by abundant and increasing supplies of timber, it is certain that this port will always be able to furnish tonnage to whatever extent it may be required, for conveying to the port of London the trade of the private British merchants of Bengal."

STEAM-DRIVEN SHIPS OR STEAMERS.

Up to 1802 the Admiralty placed orders in India for the naval requirements. With the introduction of steam-driven ships or steamers, the wooden ship-building industry in India began to decline. Even then up to a comparatively recent period, the enterprizing firm of Wadias were experts in this industry. I know, Sir, that in 1876 or so the Indian State, from which I come, had a steamer built in Bombay by these people. The steamer was called "Bhavnagar." Now the difficulty is that the wooden ships cannot profitably compete with the steam-driven ships of other countries. The war has been an eye-opener in mere senses than one. During the war the Munitions Department took up this work, made inquiries and tried to find out how far it was possible to build ships in this country. In the industrial handbook there is a chapter specially devoted to ship-building in India. In that it is said that since 1917 attempts were made and successfully made to build wooden and composite ships and supply these for the requirements of the military in Mesopotamia. A special agency was created to organise the construction of such ships in 1916. River craft construction and replacing of spare parts was taken up at Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta. A ship-yard is still in existence at Karachi, which is capable of accommodating 20 ships, when they are under construction. Ships that were built in Bombay and Calcutta were of the length of 125 feet of steel composite character and 50 feet of pure steel. That work was done satisfactorily by the Munitions Department and they thought it necessary to bring out a special officer from the Admiralty, who was called the Controller of Ship-building and who was asked to investigate the ship-building possibilities and encourage construction in India and to control repairs to ships, other than His Majesty's ships and hired transports. He has submitted his report.

BUSINESS OF PROPOSED COMMITTEE.

I think that report, together with other materials that may have been collected thereafter, should be submitted to the proposed Committee, so that it may go through all this information and then come to a decision as to how far Government should help the ship-building industry. It may be said that now foreign ships can be purchased at £7 or £8 a ton. Why should India spend more and establish a new industry in this country? This question can also very well be referred to the proposed Committee. But I would like the proposed Committee to consider aslo that ship-building is an industry which ought to be made indigenous, even if it costs the general tax-payer a little more than what it would cost to buy ships. That is a question that I believe has been put before the Fiscal Commission. They will give their opinion and that opinion also may be placed before the proposed Committee for further consideration. Action on these lines has been suggested by the Stores Committee.

GOVERNMENT HELP TO INDUSTRY.

Almost all Governments have in one way or other assisted this ship-building industry either in a direct way or in an indirect way. Among the indirect methods there are three ways of doing it, either by the grant of loans at a low rate on preferential railway rates or exemption from import duties on ship-building materials. There are the three ways in which Government can subsidise this industry. Even Britain, which has always stood out for free trade, in 1903 made a loan of £2,600,000 to the Cunard Line Co. for the manufacture of two special kinds of steamers at the rate of 2½ per cent., which was 2 per cent. lower than the marget rate. That was the subsidy given by Britain to this Cunard Company. This has been found necessary even in the country like Britain, where ship-building industry is so much advanced. But coming to other countries, such as Japan, we find that till 1895 or rather 1896, she had practically no shipbuilding industry worth the name. It was in the Chinese war that Japan's eyes were opened to the necessity of building ships. She thereafter granted subsidies which varied from onehundredthousand to twohundredthousand dollars every year. For this special purpose, in 1910, a new Act was passed by which ships of thousand tons were given a bounty varying from 11 to 22 sens per gross tonnage, and over and above that a special subsidy was given per horse power used in the engines. America has recently passed an Act under which she is going to create a fund of 25 million dollars specially for this purpose, and that fund is to be created by the remission of the excess and war profits taxes if the amount of such taxes is invested in the construction of such ships. So that if we ask for Government subsidies or grants, we are merely following the example set by other countries, even by Britain. It may interest the Council to learn that one of the ships built by the Wadias took part in the battle of Trafalgar.

HOW CAPITAL IS TO BE FOUND.

Replying on the debate, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said:—

A question has been asked as to how capital is to be found and how the raw materials are to be obtained. Capital, I think, can be found if there is a guarantee that Government will either subsidise to a certain extent or will, as my resolution asked, give preference to Indian Mercantile Marine or give them at least equal treatment with foreign ships. If that is done capital will be found. As regards raw materials that is a matter for the Committee to consider, but it may be necessary to do the assembling work in the beginning as some of the Companies in Bengal are doing. They get the parts from England and have the assembling work done in India, and it provides work for Indian labourers. It may be begun in this way, and later on they might take up the work of manufacturing some parts in India. I hope that the time will come when the Steel Company will be able to make all the steel plates required by this industry. It would have been able to do the work by this time, but the war came in the way and did not allow the Bengal Nagpur Railway to allot enough waggons for the carriage of raw materials. As soon as it is done there will be no difficulty in supplying steel plates required for this industry. The only difficulty is to get steel and the steel that we manufacture now is all taken up in the manufacture of rails. The time must come and will come when we will be able to manufacture not only the steel required in this country but also engines and boilers and all the machinery in this country.

I do hope that the Government will appoint a Committee as early as possible and not defer it on account of having no funds. I repeat my offer made to the Hon Mr. Lindsey that if he would give me the exact figure of the amount he requires for the appointment of the Committee, I am prepared to work out and get the Hon. Members of the Standing Finance Committee to sanction the same.

RAJPUTANA MAHESWAR CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Maheshwar Conference, Sambhar, wires under date 17th March:—The Maheshwars Mahasabha does not think the 25th, 26th and 27th March will be the suitable dates for holding the Conference and it is put off. When the dates of holding the Conference are again fixed, they will be duly announced.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

According to the British India's overseas trade returns for the last month, the imports declined by 22 per cent. while the exports and re-exports increased by 26 and 21 per cent respectively. Compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, the balance of trade was against India to the extent of Rs. 58 lakhs, as against an adverse balance of Rs. 706 lakhs in February 1921.

Our Sukkar correspondent writes that on the 19th instant at the first Sind Provincial Udasi Sadhu Conference, held there on the 16th and 17th instant, resolutions to the effect of ameliorating the conditions of the Sadhus, were passed.

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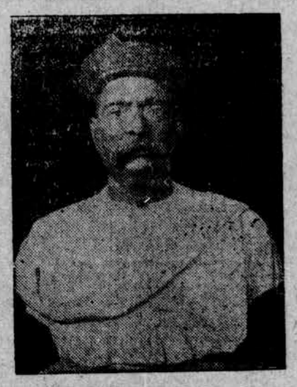

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APOLOGY.

Bombay, 10th February, 1922.

To
The PRESIDENT,
The Grant Medical College Council, Bombay.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully inform you that on MONDAY, 29th of January, 1921, I published a letter in the "Chronicle" of Bombay under the heading "The Grant Medical College;" therein in the fourth paragraph I wrote "Students of your College have seen that the poor patients of this great city have been treated worse than dogs, no good food and no good milk is served to them by the White nurses of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital they have seen that each and every patient is squeezed first by the menials, then by the officials and nurses and last of all by the Doctors themselves—they have seen the helpless patients abused by the nurses, given slaps nay even kicks and operated upon without being Chloroformed (properly) by the Doctors: all these Statements being wholly baseless and untrue and being made under a state of much excitement—I being party to one of whose company I much regret now it was the most unworthy thing on my part to have at all put them before the public through the Press. I very much regret to have done so. I sincerely with a honest and genuine heart withdraw these Statements one and all, wholly and unreservedly and tender my sincerest apology to the nurses, the doctors and the staff of the J. J. Hospital.

I am,
Sir,
Yours most obediently,
(Sd.) KAMRUDIN M. K. KAYOOM.
C3178

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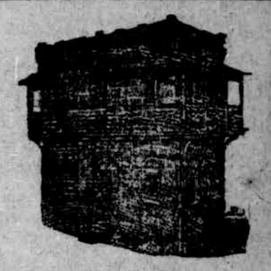

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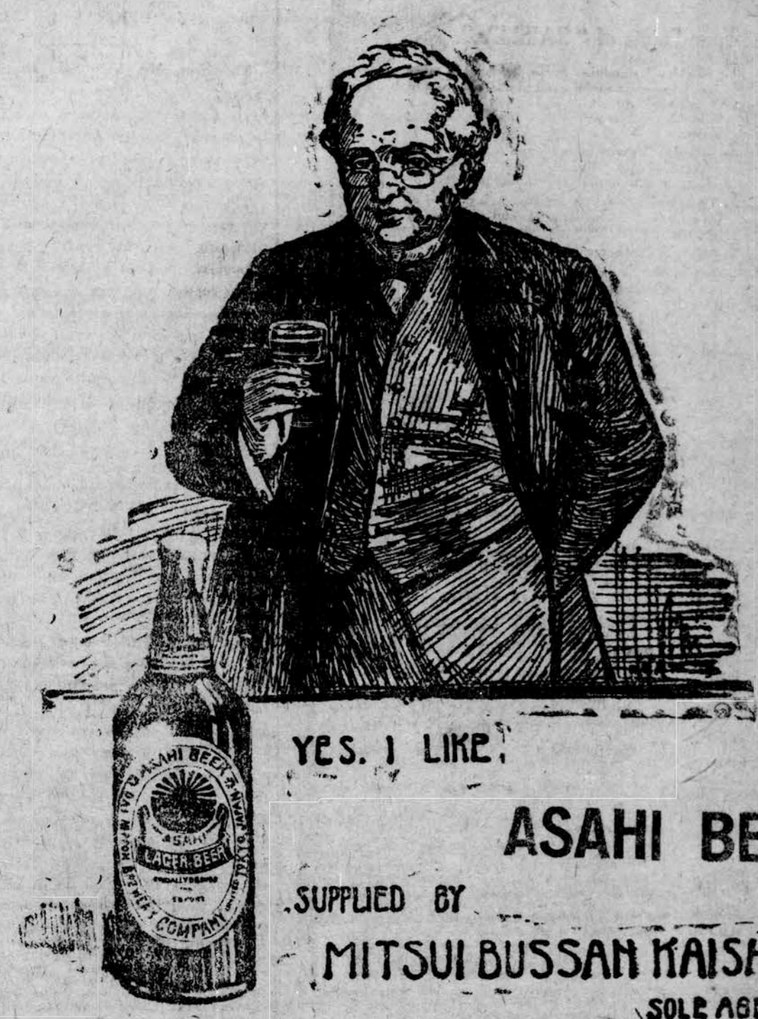
SHEVARAM KHUBCHAND MULTANI,
Barbhaya Moholla,
Bombay, 13th February 1922.



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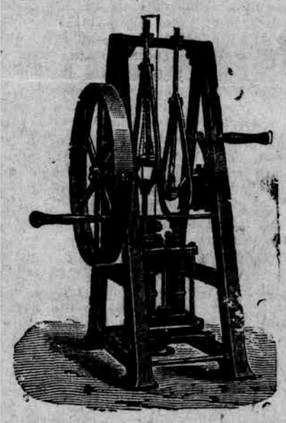

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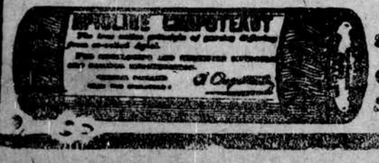

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